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ABSTRACT

This compilation results from efforts of the State and Public Library Services Branch of the U.S. Department of Education to disseminate pertinent information submitted by the State Library Administrative Agencies on key LSCA (Library Services and Construction Act) program areas. Each report was written by an administrative librarian who had key responsibility for collecting these data from the fiscal year 1981 LSCA Annual Reports on file in that branch. Representing different styles of reporting on the FY 81 LSCA priority expenditures, the collection comprises: (1) "Services to Physically Handicapped Persons" (Evaline Neff); (2) "Services to Persons with Limited English-Speaking Ability" (Evaline Neff); (3) "Services to the Institutionalized" (Trish Skaptason); (4) "Services to the Aging" (Trish Skaptason); (5) "Services to Disadvantaged Persons" (Adrienne Chute and Gladys Pendergraph); (6) "Major Urban Libraries Statistics for Fiscal Year 1979-1981" (Clarence Fogelstrom); (7) "Public Library Construction, LSCA II" (Nathan Cohen); and "Interlibrary Cooperation, LSCA III" (Dorothy Kittel). (KM)

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON LSCA PRIORITIES

FY 1981

State and Public Library Services Branch
Division of Library Programs
Office of Libraries and Learning Technologies
U.S. Department of Education

January 1983

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FOREWARD

This compilation is the result of an effort by the State and Public Library Services Branch to disseminate pertinent information submitted to the Branch by the State Library Administrative Agencies on the LSCA priority areas. Each report is written by an Administrative Librarian who has the key responsibility for collecting these data from the FY 1981 LSCA Annual Reports on file in the Branch.

These specialized reports represent different styles of reporting on the FY 1981 LSCA priority expenditures. Our intent is to disseminate these data in an expeditious manner to illustrate how LSCA funds are used to provide library services in specific priority areas.

Robert Klassen, Chief
State and Public Library
Services Branch

January 1983

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT
OFFICE OF LIBRARIES AND LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES
STATE AND PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES BRANCH

Services to Physically Handicapped Persons

Fiscal Year 1981

By

Evaline Neff

The Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) (P. L. 84-597, as amended) is a State formula grant program which fosters library and information services through public libraries acting singly and in cooperation with other types of libraries, such as those in schools, colleges and universities, museums and industry. The 1966 amendments of P. L. 89-511 added a priority for services to the physically handicapped under Title IVB; in 1970 amendments under P. L. 91-600 consolidated Title IVB with Title I. The P. L. 95-123 amendments passed in 1977 included changing the base year for maintenance of effort to the second preceding year (prior to that date the base year had been 1971).

The purpose of LSCA is to assist the States and Territories in the extension and improvement of public library services in areas which are without such services or in which such services are inadequate, with public library construction, and in promoting interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries. To be eligible for its annual allotment, a State or Territory must submit a program for the use of the funds; in each, the funds are administered by the legally authorized State Library Administrative Agency.

In FY 1981 all States offered special services to the handicapped; however, four States did not use LSCA funds for this purpose. They are Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, and Wisconsin; those projects are not included in this summary. All States provide services on a statewide basis, in general, through a "regional" library for the blind and physically handicapped which serves as a distribution center for audio recorded materials and playback equipment available from the National Library Service (NLS) of the Library of Congress. Since NLS makes no cash grants to the States, operating funds for the regional libraries come from Federal (LSCA), State and, occasionally local sources. Several States contract with a neighboring State to provide all or some of the services to their residents. In addition to statewide approaches, many States use LSCA funds to reach persons whose disabilities prevent them from coming to a library by funding projects at the local level.

The types of services that are offered on a statewide basis from the regional libraries include primarily books and magazines recorded on disc, cassette and magnetic tape, along with the appropriate playback equipment, and books in Braille. Large type print books are purchased for those persons who are visually impaired, but not blind. Custom recordings of textbooks and specialized information publications are made for blind students and researchers These tapings are usually narrated by volunteers. Also provided are summer

"reading" programs for children and newsletters to inform people on the status of services and the choice of materials available. Projects at the area and community levels focus on outreach activities such as visits to shut-ins, programs for the deaf and hearing-impaired, and radio reading services. The project histories and evaluations reveal many of the same problems and trends as have been identified in previous years.

Some of the PROBLEMS cited were:

-- lack of shelving space, forcing the discarding of older titles that are still popular

-- staff reductions caused by the demise of the CETA program

-- the size of the staff has not kept pace with growth of readers and demand for services

-- lack of adequate space for staff and users

-- lack of transportation for the handicapped to get to a library

Some of the TRENDS that emerged during this period were:

-- increases in the number of readers and circulation of materials

-- the number of persons who read Braille is declining

-- more libraries are automating their circulation systems

-- more and greater efforts are being made to publicize services, especially during this International Year of Disabled Persons

-- more libraries are providing services to the deaf (28 projects in 16 States) by installing TTYs and conducting workshops in sign language

-- more Kurzweil Reading Machines are being purchased, some of them with LSCA funds, and more people are being trained to use them

-- radio reading services are proving to be an effective means to reach the visually impaired; 12 States used LSCA funds to initiate or continue this service

Radio reading service programs for the blind and handicapped are aimed at persons who cannot read printed materials by themselves. This service generally provides immediate access to the latest best sellers, magazines and newspapers, filling in the many details which general radio and television broadcasts cannot provide.

Listeners are provided with a sub-channel closed circuit receiver which is pre-tuned to the transmitter being used in their area. The receivers resemble a small table radio and are simple to operate. Programs are broadcast over sub-channels at FM stations transmitting an SCA (Subsidiary Communications Authorization) signal. This signal is broadcast simultaneously with regular FM radio programming, but can be accessed only by persons authorized to use the special

equipment designed to receive it. Authorized persons are those who have been certified by a physician as legally blind, visually or physically handicapped, or as having a reading disability.

FM broadcasts are exempt from copyright restrictions if the materials are presented only to listeners who are unable to read because of a visual or physical handicap. This provision is a major reason for broadcasting on an FM subchannel.

Volunteers are essential to the operation of a radio reading service. The volunteers read newspapers, record other programs or books and assist with delivering receivers.

During FY 81 there were 23 LSCA funded radio reading services. They are located in the District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia.

NOTABLE PROJECTS

California, a unique outreach. The San Rafael Public Library conducted bibliotherapy sessions for the disabled. The most valuable result was the publication of the 54-page booklet "Bibliotherapy and the Public Library; the San Rafael Experience." It outlines procedures for establishing such a program, methods of presentation, evaluation techniques and useful materials. It has been favorably reviewed in the library press.

New York, technology application. Ramapo Catskill Library System. Radio Vision, a radio reading service. Emphasis is on current local information. Highlights in a year of great growth were: implementing a sophisticated networking system for two transmitting stations; linking with National Public Radio's Service for the Print Handicapped and the INTOUCH Radio Reading Service in New York City; administering a 400% increase in the number of receivers provided; and seeing LSCA funds augmented by $2,000 from private sources, and $26,000 from the State Commission for the Blind and Visually Handicapped.

Tennessee, innovative R & D. Nashville and Davidson County Public Library. WPLN Talking Library, a radio reading service. The 1980 LSCA summary on Library Services to the Handicapped highlighted this project's research and development on the capability of radio reading service receivers to operate in low signal areas. That work had resulted in the production of 500 models which were ready for testing at the end of the reporting period. During the past year these models were put into operation, initially in distant counties, with very satisfying results. These test models fulfilled the purpose of the development effort which was to improve the capability of radio reading service receivers to operate in low signal areas. The receivers were developed to WPLN specifications by Carl Pederson, a WPLN engineer, and Jay McMartin of McMartin Industries, Omaha, Nebraska. This subcarrier fixed receiver is Model No. TRE-5/55 and costs approximately $100.

Tennessee, an award winner. Memphis Public Library. West Tennessee Talking Library, a radio reading service. This first year of operation involved 260 volunteers. The project received $105,000 in Federal, State and foundation grants. In addition it has received $4,811 from public donations, $5,500 from

the West Tennessee Lions Foundation, along with $8,400 worth of office space donated by the Memphis CATV, Inc. The project was chosen by the American Foundation for the Blind as "The Model Radio Reading Service" and its volunteers were cited as "Volunteer Program of the Year" in an award made by the Volunteer Center of Memphis.

Statistical Summary

Number of blind people served	$ 313,646
Number of deaf people served	$ 1,267
Total number of handicapped served*	$ 448,477
Expenditures funded through LSCA	$ 3,579,323
Total expenditures for library services to the handicapped	$12,370,066

* This total includes persons with handicaps other than blindness or deafness, such as dyslexia, paraplegia, cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, and those with chronic diseases which impair physical mobility.

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
AL	State	Library Services to the Handicapped. Federal funds were used to purchase materials and services in 8 public libraries. The following county Public libraries received grants: Birmingham-Jefferson, $10,524 (salary for library assistant); Anniston-Calhoun, $9,390 (purchased 178 items and partial salaries for three persons); Dothan-Houston, $5,201 (salaries); Huntsville-Madison, $10,418 (176 items purchased and personnel salaries paid); State Department of Adult Deaf and Blind, $8,180, to serve people in 3 counties (partial salaries for 5 persons); Tuscaloosa, $2,631 (partial salary for a librarian); Muscle Shoals, $625 (40 large print titles were purchased); Montgomery, $3,789 (purchase of materials).		9,000	$ 50,758	$122,618
AK	Alaska State Library	Services for the Handicapped. Readers increased to 475 while 50 deposit collections were maintained, and circulation increased to 19,059. Interlibrary loans totaled 764. The number of Volunteers has increased. Efforts to locate eligible users continue. A recorded voters pamphlet was distributed.	124	475	630	55,795
AZ	State	Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. These 1980 carry over funds were spent in the overall effort to meet service standards.	26,309		1,622	1,622

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
AR		NO REPORT				
CA	Contra Costa County Library	Library Service given to the Deaf and Hearing Impaired. Attempts were made to train library staff in sign language. The main finding was that, while all participants learned some signing and had their awareness raised, fluency in signing was not achieved, and even after two years none of the participants could do a story hour. The deaf children population decreased, affecting attendance at the story hours.			$ 15,500	$ 15,500
	Los Angeles County Library	CALL (Community Access Library Line), an information and referral service. The Deaf Resource Center, a component of the CALL project provides reference and I & R services to the deaf through a toll-free TTY. The goals of the Deaf Resource Center component were met: To provide specialized reference and resources to serve the deaf community in Los Angeles County. Examples of activities include an introductory lecture about sign language to employees at the Social Security Administration office in Anaheim; a TDD demonstration and tours of the Deaf Resource Center; compiling information about library services offered to the deaf by each state library in the U.S.; maintaining and ordering books and materials (including films) related to deafness. The Deaf Advisory Board continues to be active in all phases of the component.			14,296	14,296

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
CA	Metropolitan Cooperative Library System	Library Services to the Developmentally Disabled. The project start date was delayed over six months due to the difficulties in identifying, recruiting, selecting, and training project staff with the specialized skills in both project management and experience with the developmentally disabled. Due to the delay, a comparable slip in accomplishment of project objectives was also experienced. However, the following accomplishments were made in the first year: Objective I: Identify members of the target group in all 28 jurisdictions of the System and lists of community-based facilities in 75% of the System communities - the project was able to exceed this objective by achieving identifications in 96% of the communities. Objective II: Develop working relationships with the seven Regional Centers for Developmentally Disabled. This objective was 100% achieved. Objective III: To establish an information, programming, and training center at the Pomona Public Library. This objective is progressing and is expected to be complete by the second quarter of 1981/82. Objective IV: To provide training to the staffs of 28 public libraries. This objective was not met in the initial year of the project due to start-up delays, however, the development is complete and training is scheduled for the first quarter of 1981/82.		Not Given	$ 83,000	$269,110

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
CA	Metropolitan Cooperative Library System (cont.)	This project has the potential for great benefit to a long neglected, disadvantaged client group. The length of time required to develop project staff was justified by the highly skilled staff selected. The project is now operating at above expected levels and all program goals are expected to be met or exceeded.				
	Oakland Public Library	Library Development for Services to the Disabled. The Kurzweil reading machine has been of particular value as a demonstration since there are no other machines like this in the area, and involvement with blind clients using this machine has been heavy. The Oakland Public Library is serving 150 blind residents of a targeted 300 residents. San Francisco Public Library is serving 1,102 blind residents, well beyond its objective of 700. The two libraries together served 400 deaf users. The target is 500. The biggest problems of this project have not been in program or service delivery so much as in the cooperative aspects between San Francisco and Oakland Public Library, not an inconsiderable element of the project. This element continues to receive attention from all those involved in making the project a success.		1,652	$110,800	$362,300

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
CA	San Rafael Public Library	Library Outreach Program/Bibliotherapy. During the second year of the project an experienced professional was retained as a co-leader in bibliotherapy sessions. An advisory board of representatives from community health services was established and became a valued asset in publicity planning and program evaluation. The most valuable result was the publication of the 54 page booklet: "Bibliotherapy and the Public Library; The San Rafael Experience." The booklet outlines procedures for establishing such a program in a public library, schedules, methods of presentation, evaluation techniques, and useful materials. It has been reviewed twice in the ALA "Bibliotherapy Newsletter" and requests have been received from all over the country. The Library is seeking a grant from local sources to continue this successful program.		5,894	$ 30,000	$ 95,390
CT	State	Services to Blind and Physically Handicapped. During the past year 1,127 new individuals and 33 institutions were added. Staff vacancies have curtailed the volunteer recording program, the issuance of public service announcements and forestalled the automation of the circulation system. Two generous gifts were received: $25,000 from a long-time user, and a low-vision reading machine valued at $2,000. The library completed a year of cooperation with the Connecticut Volunteer Services for the Blind and Handicapped, Inc. Circulation of Talking Books, Braille volumes and magazines was 134,743	10,139	13,530	91,829	219,201

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
CT	Hartford Public Library	Reader for the Partially Sighted. This project makes the Schmidt reader available to supplement the Library's Kurzweil Reading Machine. The Schmidt reader projects enlarged images enabling the partially sighted to read standard print independently.	Not Given	912	$ 1,000	$ 1,000
DE	State	Library Services for Blind and Physically Handicapped. Special Services Coordinators in each county continued to provide personal service to blind and physically handicapped readers. Delivery of equipment introduction of the National Library Service program, and assistance with book selection are major features. The volunteer taping program of the Delaware Association for the Blind which provides materials of local interest (i.e., weekly digest of the downstate daily newspaper Delaware State News) was assisted with tapes and mailing cartons. Toll free telephone access to the Regional Library and the Special Services Coordinators was continued. Special Services Coordinators actively sought opportunities to provide programs and displays for community organizations in order to inform the public about the availability of the program.	800		41,143	95,767

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
DE	State (cont.)	In order to accommodate the talking book collection in the space available considerable restructuring of the program was necessary. An evaluation of the Special Services Unit indicated the service was more than adequate.				
DC	District of Columbia Public Library	Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. FY 1981 LSCA funds were used to purchase a recording booth for use by the volunteer readers, and to purchase blank tapes for duplicating masters received from the Library of Congress National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Over 30 persons have been trained to use the Kurzweil Reading Machine. The Washington Volunteer Readers for the Blind, Inc. recorded 381 items and 8 periodicals amounting to 48,435 pages. A Large Type Book Catalog listing over 2,800 titles was produced. In-service training was carried out at various staff levels. The circulation of 119,576 includes: Books (regular type, large type, recorded, and Braille), Magazines, playback equipment with accessories, Washington Ear Receivers, and Volunteer produced books and materials; 356 new readers were certified and 240 individuals were visited in homes by outreach personnel.	2,900	2,500	$ 12,228	$ 79,500

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
FL	State	Library Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. During FY 1981 major emphasis was placed on assimilating the operational programs designed for the old IBM System 310 into the new IBM System 34 which was installed in June 1980. In addition, the Library's part-time OPS programmer was able to realize the following improvements during this period: 1-the merging of regional and subregional library patron information files; 2-automation of non-direct periodical circulation activities; 3-merging of regional library software with the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress' Comprehensive Mailing List automation activity for Talking Book Topics and Braille Book Review circulation; 4-CRT-search programs for patron profile and book files were made available to Library staff which now permit reader advisors to improve response to patron telephone and written service queries. Investigation of hardware and software development to permit substitution of computer generated holed mailing cards now requiring envelope stuffing and de-stuffing, was completed during this period.			$ 30,000	$469,486

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
FL	Broward County Library	Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Transportation is still a major stumbling block. Budget cuts have severely limited the Broward County Social Service transportation program, and for much of the year Handicab was limited to people needing transportation to work or school. Most of our patrons depend on friends, neighbors and relatives for transportation. The Bond Issue Libraries are all being built or remodeled with the handicapped in mind. Two Talking Book Reading Discussion Groups were started but an additional two could not be established because of lack of transportation. A volunteer recorded Broward County Library Calendar of Events on tape is available to all Talking Book patrons. The calendar lists libraries, hours and activities at each branch. The Regional Library remains the main source of braille and Talking Books for County residents as intended. Patrons with special needs continue to be served locally. The increase in local circulation is due to growth in the number of people served and the increase in the number of walk-ins. Due to cuts in CETA funding, the CETA clerk was terminated. The Library Assistant was transferred to another library. That left the librarian alone, affecting the quality of service.		2,193	$ 30,381	$ 74,871

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FY 81

State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
FL	Broward County Library (cont.)	Publicity included radio and television spots, exhibits at clubs, malls, fairs, community centers and condominiums. Meetings were held with organizations serving the handicapped, and brochures were distributed.				
FL	Jacksonville Public Library	Library Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The key word this year has been PUBLICITY — and plenty of it. The Mayor declared the week of March 23-28, 1981, as "Talking Book Week" so most of the publicity was done around that time — especially the radio and television programs. In the 3 months following the Talking Book Week publicity effort, 107 new patrons were added, a much higher rate than usual. Patron assistance count increased because there are more and more people for whom to select books. The new patrons are not only not reading as much as the older ones, but they are not as good about sending in lists of books that they want. Thus much time is spent making selections. Circulation was 29,706 a 2% decline from the previous year. This is accounted for by the loss of older patrons most of whom were heavy readers, and the new patrons who do not read as much. Most of the patrons don't like the new titles on hand; this condition caused the interlibrary loan requests to increase 900%.	577	1,074	$ 16,465	$ 28,465

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
FL	Jacksonville Public Library (cont.)	A major need continues to be additional shelving. Shelves are constantly overcrowded because of the requirement to keep at least one copy of all titles produced in the last two years, and there is a need to keep a few older titles because of the demand.				
FL	Manatee County Public Library System	Library Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Circulation increased from 48,919 to 55,438 or 13.33%. The annual Christmas party was held in conjunction with the deaf residents of the county and attracted fifty-two people. Although disc circulation remains fairly steady despite a slight decrease over last year, cassette circulation continues to increase by leaps and bounds.	678	1,022	$ 19,000	$ 40,088
FL	Miami-Dade Public Library	Library Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. During 1981, the Library added 500 new patrons, serving an average total readership of 2,392. Circulation averaged 5,581 books per month for the year, for a total circulation of 66,971. The circulation-by-mail service continues to be successful. The staff has maintained a 24 hour turnaround returning books to patrons this year, as well as answering special requests for specific titles or for additional books.		2,500	$ 39,000	$ 96,101

State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
FL	Miami-Dade Public Library (cont.)	The Library continues to emphasize direct contact with readers. In addition to sending packets containing welcome letters in English or Spanish, book and subject preference request lists, and large-print cards containing the library's address and phone number, the staff calls each new patron to explain the Talking Book service, answer any questions, and encourage patron participation. New Spanish patrons are called by a native Spanish-speaking staff member. The Telephone Pioneers of Southern Bell, a volunteer group, visit the homes of patrons to rapair or replace damaged machines. Participation in exhibits and programs as a means of publicizing Talking Book services continued to increase. Close working relationships are also maintained with community agencies and organizations. STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES The strengths of this project are best demonstrated by statistical data which indicate a continuous growth in readership and in service of the Talking Book program in Dade County. The location of the library is another positive factor, it being housed in an area with a high concentration of users and near major bus lines and thoroughfares.				

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
FL	Miami-Dade Public Library (cont.)	The library has built an excellent Talking Book Collection of 18,536 discs and 16,140 cassettes, one of the largest subregional collections in the nation. The multi-ethnic staff members are indeed a strength; the growth of the Talking Book program in Dade County reflects their commitment to high quality, accessible library service. At this point, the major weakness of the project is the library facility. The growth in collection, staff, and equipment required to serve an ever-increasing readership has resulted in severe crowding of the existing 2,500 sq. ft. of space.				
FL	Orlando Public Library	Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Service continues at a gradually increasing rate. In all probability, the operation will be moved to temporary quarters pending completion of the main library expansion (due to be completed in 1984).		945	$ 17,000	$ 30,934
FL	Palm Beach County Public Library	Library Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. During 1981, the Library circulated 26,479 cassettes and 26,885 recorded discs, a 9% increase over FY 1980. The collection increased by 10%. At the end of FY 1980/81, there were 8,448 cassettes and 8,561 recorded discs.	784	1,285	$ 20,000	$ 40,000

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
FL	Palm Beach County Public Library (cont.)	Three thousand brochures on the Talking Books Service were printed during FY 1981, and distributed to public libraries, hospitals and physicians offices throughout the County. They are sent to new patrons with Talking Books applications and are distributed at public speaking engagements and public service events.				
FL	Tampa-Hillsborough Public Library System	Library Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Circulation of talking books 18,288, cassettes 9,744; added 8,694 talking books, 10,533 cassettes to the collection. In addition, 1,656 telephone reference questions were answered, 226 walk-in-patrons were served, 4,161 interlibrary loan requests were filled. Speaking engagements at various bookmobile stops, continuation of a weekly radio show (48 1/2 hour programs — Information Power - WUSF Radio Reading Service), contacts with local civic clubs, contact with Florida Council for the Blind (Tampa Chapter), membership on WUSF Radio Reading Service Advisory Committee, all afforded more exposure for the Talking Book Service. Due to a severe staff shortage less outreach was accomplished this year than was proposed.		990	$ 15,000	$ 34,595

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
FL	Tampa-Hillsborough Public Library System (cont.)	Space continued to be a major obstacle in the smooth operations of the subregional library. A half-day workship "Deaf Awareness" was presented to approximately 30 professional staff members. Staff response to the possible offering of sign language class was minimal. Contact with local service clubs via the mail yeilded nothing regarding donations of a TDD. Hopefully, with additional staff, a TDD can be purchased to allow members of the deaf community to participate in and utilize their public library.				
GA	State	Physically Handicapped. Circulation dropped from 519,581 to 468,947 because large print books were no longer counted. Locally produced titles were increased by 80 to 1,229. Qualitative service was improved by: 24 hour turnaround service for all materials, 24 hour service for all new readers, all cassettes and discs inspected upon receipt from users, and all sound reproducers checked and cleaned before sending to users. Publicity was increased by: a videotape presentation completed showing all types of service provided by the Regional and Subregional libraries, weekly appearances by the Director on Georgia Radio Reading Services, Inc. with a 30 minute show featuring new books and news, a continuation of the quarterly newsletter in Large Print and Braille. Locally produced materials		22,551	$ 77,000	$807,900

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
GA	State (cont.)	were improved by: checking all materials for accuracy and quality and forming an advisory committee to make suggestions to improve services. The textbook program was improved by: the acquisition of a new photoenlarger from the Atlanta Public Schools on permanent loan and continued employment of part-time student assistants through VOT and CETA keeps textbook services current with needs. A workshop was held with local Telephone Pioneers volunteers and subregional staff to expedite repair services of playback equipment.				
HI	State	Library Services for the Physically Handicapped. The following activities were carried out: Users and non-users were reached through statewide meetings, community groups were involved in the Library's projects, particularly through the Hawaii CIVITAN Project for the Handicapped, opportunities were provided braillists to broaden their experiences and increase their braille skills which improved the Transcribing Services Program, service to the deaf was improved through the installation of TDDs and the reactivation of the Task Force on Library Services for the Hearing Impaired. Problem areas included extending services to the U.S. Pacific Islands, through Guam Subregional Library program.	1,102	1,102	$ 31,255	$216,747

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
ID	State	Library Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Patrons received recorded materials, large print books and other special materials; these persons, as well as 92 institutions, received 83,073 books and magazines. Braille readers received their materials from the Utah State Library under a State funded contract. The Radio Reading Service broadcast selections from the local daily newspaper two hours each weekday. The Idaho Commission for the Blind operates the volunteer recording program under contract with the State Library; this service records letters, documents and other materials that need to be recorded locally. Magazines and books of local and regional interest, and specific books requested by users, are recorded by the Second Sight Volunteer Organization in Florida. Local public libraries provide large print materials.	1,910	1,910	$ 10,000	$165,000
ID	Panhandle Regional Library System	Books and equipment for visually handicapped. These items were purchased by three public libraries.		Not given	$ 802	$ 802

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED
FY 81

State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
IL	State	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The Radio Information Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped was established in 8 cities (Belleville, Champaign, Chicago, DeKalb, Macomb, Mt. Carmel, Peoria, and Springfield). Local newspapers and magazines are read during 220 hours of broadcasting. As of June 30, 1981, some 1,645 receivers had been placed. The project for Collection Development of Audio Library Materials for the Blind and Physically Handicapped — Johanna Bureau recorded 220 titles on reels. The statewide service is administered by the Regional Library for the Blind of the Chicago Public Library under contract to the State Library. The program is carried on through the library systems and the regional library.	22,200		$ 92,000	$1,188,814
IN	State	Blind and Physically Handicapped. Provides statewide braille and large print materials. The Library also provides recorded library materials to 51 of the State's 92 Counties; the other counties are served by 5 subregional libraries (Bartholomew County, Elkhart, Evansville-Vanderburgh County, Fort Wayne-Allen County and Lake County Public Libraries) which receive LSCA funds for operations. The portion of the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped budget which is Federally funded includes the salaries of	11,100	11,100	$142,734	$218,714

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
IN	State (cont.)	three positions: a Librarian V, a Clerk-Typist and a Clerk. The Braille Librarian gave more then five talks to school classes and involved 125 young readers in the 1981 Summer Reading Club. Two brailled bibliographies were produced and distributed. A brailled newsletter was provided on a demand basis quarterly; 63 volunteer produced books were critiqued. The number of braille readers declined by 13%. LSCA funds also pay for an IN-WATS telephone line which showed an increase of 23.5% in FY 1981. Circulation was 351,322 and 177 new readers were added; 5,367 reference and service questions were answered and there were 7,423 telephone calls.				
IN	Northeast Indiana Radio Reading Service, Inc.	Northeast Indiana Radio Reading Service (NEIRRS) is a not-for-profit Indiana corporation formed to coordinate the joint efforts of the Forth Wayne Public Library and the Anthony Wayne Rehabilitation Center to fund and operate a radio reading service. The Volunteer Staff portion of the project involves 80 to 100 persons, each of whom averages 4 hours of work per week. These volunteers perform many functions including reading on-air, taping programs for future airing, handling all the paperwork and dispensing of all receivers, as well as delivery of receivers; they have produced programs, interviewed community service personnel, taped novels and periodicals;	13,600	14,382	$ 14,031	$ 14,031

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
IN	Northeast Indiana Radio Reading Service, Inc. (cont.)	they have also handled publicity, fundraising and bookkeeping. Every three to four months 25 patrons are selected randomly and surveyed as to their reaction to a particular program. Listener reaction has been unreservedly favorable. The LSCA funded portion of NEIRRS was designed around the activities of one paid staff member, the Coordinator of Volunteers and consisted of Volunteer Network, Volunteer Staff, and Patron Recruitment. NEIRRS provides a clear, strong signal over a 14 county area within a 50 mile radius of Fort Wayne.				
IA	State	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. This year's effort focused on the purchase of a Kurzweil Reading Machine and an Apollo Electronic Visual Aid, as well as to conduct a series of workshops in the use of these machines and schedule demonstrations of them. The project is behind schedule because of equipment malfunction. The publicity about the availability of the Kurzweil Machine inspired a local Lions Club to donate a Telephone Device for the Deaf (TDD).			$ 26,000	$ 52,000

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED
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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
KS	State	Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. At least 30,000 books and 75 magazine titles are available on tape. The number of readers increased 11% in FY 1981. Volunteers are identified, recruited and trained to work in their communities through the Volunteer Outreach in Communities Everywhere (VOICE), a mode of operation unique to this State. Eligible users are served through the State Library, 4 regional library systems, and 2 public libraries (Topeka and Wichita).	7,253	10,361	$100,000	$266,102
KY	State	Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Publicity was carried out by means of news releases, brochures, exhibits and participation in conferences. Circulation reached an all time high of 187,000 books and magazines. Magazine circulation increased from 13,700 to 16,000, and interlibrary loans rose 25% from 1,164 to 1,475. More than 2,000 volunteer hours made it possible to record 72 books and magazines. In addition, a cooperative program was begun under which the Anchorage Studio for the Handicapped staff recorded 5 magazine titles for the Library. Service was improved further through the repair of 630 cassette players and the distribution of 1,265 of them; 2,400 books were repaired and 11,137 tapes duplicated. Patron satisfaction was expressed through several donations, the largest of which was	Unknown	4,000	$ 50,700	$250,700

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
KY	State (cont.)	$1,000 which was used to purchase a film projector to show films that deal with the handicapped. The most important event of the year was the transfer, by Executive Order, of the record player distribution agency from the Bureau for the Blind to the Library. This move centralized all services in one location and operation. The staff time involved in distributing playback equipment along with the corresponding duplication of paperwork and inefficiency have been reduced considerably, and patrons now have only one source for the library needs. The Louisville Free Public Library began a project to serve the deaf and hearing impaired; it is funded with $10,000 from LSCA and a similar grant from Atlantic Richfield. The Program includes monthly captioned film showings, weekly showing of videotaped captioned television programs, sign language classes for staff members, and a TTY so that the hearing impaired can communicate with the library over the phone. The response has been slow, as predicted. An average of 18 people came to the captioned film showings, two TTY calls are received each week, and 24 new patrons have received library cards.				

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED
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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
LA	State	Blind and Physically Handicapped Service. The primary resource for the service is the collection of 113,214 items recorded on discs and cassette tapes or embossed in braille. These resources are supplemented by large-print books and by items requested through interlibrary loan. The circulation of 114,302 reflected a 38% increase over the previous year; these figures do not include the circulation from deposit collections or the circulation of magazines in the direct mailing service from producers to patrons. Neither does the figure include patron mailing requests which are referred to the Library of Congress; requests for music and braille materials in Spanish are also referred to the Library of Congress. Seventeen titles (115 reels) were recorded by volunteers during the year. Procedual changes were made to bring the service closer to the 1979 Standards of Services for the Library of Congress Network of Libraries for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. A telephone answering service to receive calls outside regular hours was installed. The service is promoted through the media, exhibits, brochure distribution and speeches. The most effective promotion, as far as the individual reader is concerned, is the new quarterly publication SBPH Newsletter. In observance of the International Year of the Disabled Person, the State Library was designated as liaison with the Department of Health	3,370	5,106	$114,827	$213,339

State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
LA	State (cont.)	and Human Resources in this celebration. The State Library made a special mailing of "awareness materials" to emphasize the International Year for all public, academic and institution libraries. Thirteen articles were placed in Library Communique on such topics as aging, blindness, hearing-impaired and related topics.				
ME	State	Handicapped. Reevaluation of the subregional library system was begun, but the process has been slow. It was decided to continue the system and to seek additional state aid for that purpose. As a result a proposal requesting additional funding was prepared. The goal of 15% growth was accomplished in talking books circulation, with over 100,000 recorded books and magazines circulated statewide. However, even with 534 new borrowers, the net increase in readership was only 5%. Promotional efforts included radio and TV public service announcements which were aired throughout the State. The newsletter Second Sight was continued. Plans had been made to acquire, by gift, additional recording and duplicating equipment, but they did not materialize, and the recording studio at the State Library was not established. Because of the absence of a Coordinator and equipment problems the volunteers were able to record only 4 titles; no magazines or French materials were recorded. The investigation into the	2,400	3,000	$ 46,831	$ 83,046

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
ME	State (cont.)	establishment of an advisory committee was begun, but little progress was made. The large print collection was augmented by transferring all large print books from the bookmobile, generating a 14.6% increase in the number of borrowers and an 8.8% increase in circulation. A catalog of large print titles was published and mailed to borrowers in the fall. Nursing homes and public libraries receiveing large print books from the State Library were surveyed to establish the possibility of changing services to mail large print books to individuals only. Of the 81% who responded, the majority (73% of the nursing homes and 61% of the public libraries) indicated a resistance to having books sent only to individuals. Therefore, it was decided to continue serving all three categories (individuals, nursing homes, and public libraries). The captioned film program at the Portland Public Library was not a success. It was discontinued because of insufficient interest. Based on this experience, plans to expand the service through the State Library were dropped. A program to extend library services to the elderly was postponed.				
MD	State	Services to Blind and Physically Handicapped. There are approximately 89,220 items in the collection of Talking Books (72,000), braille items (2,200), large print books (10,430), recordings (4,500) and some 90 special items brailled and taped by volunteers. Reference,	4,908	6,800	$ 61,178	$215,269

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
MD	State (cont.)	readers' advisory, referral and consultant services are provided to individuals who call or come to the library. Readers borrowed 99,536 items -- an average of 20.2 items per registered user. Magazine circulation increased from 72,200 in FY 1980 to 76,400 in FY 1981. Of the latter figure, 68,300 were recorded on flexible disc while 8,100 were braille. Deposit collections grew from 511 in FY 1980 to 535 in FY 1981; 8,948 items were circulated from these collections, up 855 from the previous year.				
MD	Enoch Pratt, Baltimore	Center for Visually and Hearing Impaired. More than 2,448 user transactions were completed for the deaf. Information and referral transactions to meet their special needs totalled 526. Several delays in the purchase and installation of TTY equipment afforded the Project Director the opportunity to make community contacts and offer a variety of programs, and time to train a pool of staff members in sign language. Two programs, "Deaf Pride at the Library" was attended by 70 people and a mime program attracted 100 people. More than 650 outreach contacts were made and 20 persons were trained to use the Kurzweil and Visualtex machines.		650	$ 12,560	$ 12,560

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
MA	Auburn Free Public Library	Access Center Project. Both print and audio-visual materials were purchased to further develop the collection for and about disabled persons. Mechanical aids such as visual aids and TDD communication devices for the deaf were acquired for both in-library and home use.	29		$ 5,732	$ 5,732
MA	Berkshire Athenaeum	Access Center Project. More than 400 titles were added to the large print collection. Equipment acquisitions included a large print typewriter, a large print label maker, a Visual Tek magnifier, a television caption decoder, two TTY units, talking calculators and a telephone ring signaller. An unforeseen problem which is still in the process of being resolved, was the lack of electrical outlets in the area designed to accommodate equipment for patron use in a building which was constructed in 1975. This problem has been identified in other buildings of fairly recent construction.			$ 13,000	$ 13,000
MA	Boston Public Library	Pilot program for expanded use of new technologies in service to the blind and physically handicapped. A catalog of the large print materials in the Boston Public Library's collection was produced and distributed to library branches and libraries in the Region.	3,218		$ 9,379	$ 9,379

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
MA	Central Massachusetts Regional Library System	Talking Book Library for Central Massachusetts. The Main Library Service Area and the establishment of cassette service to all readers were the two growth activities this year. The number of registered borrowers increased 23% and circulation grew 15%. Large print materials continue as a high priority. A union list of large print holdings was printed and distributed. A newsletter is issued regularly and the WATS line is used on an average of 8 times per day. Staff continued to conduct handicapped awareness workshops, and to survey regional libraries to establish needs. Early in the year volunteers concentrated on data input to the computer, later their efforts were redirected to home visits.	871	871	$ 36,900	$ 36,900
MA	Eastern Regional Library System	Materials for the Hearing Handicapped. The Boston Public Library added twelve new captioned films to its collection, including several popular full length films. The Library has also produced a new listing of its captioned and non-verbal collection and is finding that with each distribution of the list, the demand for the films increases.			$ 7,500	$ 7,500
MA	Eastern Massachusetts Regional Library System	Materials for the Visually Impaired. To meet the demand for large print books in all types and sizes of libraries in the System, multiple copies of very popular large print titles were purchased.	15,791		$ 9,981	$ 9,981

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
MA	Fitchburg Public Library	Access Center Project. The incidence of low vision in Fitchburg is higher than average because the community has a larger than average elderly population. This project improved the library's service to low vision and deaf patrons by providing personal visits and demonstrations of low vision aids and by providing a Visual Tek in the Library, as well as a Television decoder and a magnalens for circulation. Nursing/rest homes personnel are more aware of devices which help their hearing impaired and low vision patients. Funding for the Extension Services Assistant was cut by the municipality. A cooperative plan with the Senior Citizens transportation van enables volunteers to continue services to elderly and shut-in patrons.	574	1,515	$ 6,000	$ 6,000
MA	Jones Library, Inc.	Access Center. Large print books, cassette tapes and players were purchased. Aids and appliances were acquired for home and library use, including a Visual-Tek enlarger, talking calculator, TDDs, caption decoder, and high intensity lamps. The Library's facility was rearranged with the assistance of the Adaptive Design Services of the Belchertown State School to maximize accessibility and make space for wheelchair accessible carrels and special equipment. Training was provided to sensitize staff to the needs of disabled people and to familiarize everyone with the new equipment.	38	22,267	$ 16,765	$ 16,765

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
MA	Jones Library, Inc. (cont.)	Preparations for the training sessions included the previewing of 20 films. A public awareness program was developed to include press releases and showings of video tapes on disabilities on local cable television.				
MA	Robbins Library	Materials for Children with Special Needs. The children's department has developed a collection of games, toys and audiovisual materials for children with special needs. Staff members compiled an attractive and functional materials catalog illustrating the available materials and coded according to the skills the materials are designed to build. Reductions in local funding have resulted in two of the three project staff leaving without being replaced.		875	$ 15,288	$ 15,288
MA	Stoughton Public Library	Access Center Project. This project built upon existing resources and facilities: 158 new large print books were added, and 134 cassettes were purchased along with numerous cassette players for circulation to patrons. A Visual Tek Commuter model was selected because the library planned to transport it in the Vitality-Van to shut-ins and nursing homes for demonstration and loan as needed. This project has made public library services more accessible to the visually impaired and the physically handicapped. "During the International Year of the Disabled Persons, individuals in the town have	71		$ 7,640	$ 7,640

State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
MA	Stoughton Public Library (cont.)	become more aware of the needs of the handicapped. This was accomplished through a series of library programs for adults and children which concentrated on various disabilities. The materials added under this project will help increase the awareness of what the library has to offer the disabled", according to the project director.				
MA	Talking Information Center, Inc., Marshfield	Radio Reading Service Network. Project activities consisted primarily of the establishment of telecommunication links between the Center in Marshfield and the two FM subcarriers in Boston and Southeastern Massachusetts which form the basis for the network. Because funding was late the acquisition of the necessary equipment and the connections were made much later than planned. However, broadcasts are being transmitted from all three cities. Changes in schedule were required because of the loss of CETA staff. Escalating telephone rates are forcing consideration of micro-wave transmission between Marshfield and the satellite stations. User surveys show a positive response, and have been useful in establishing priority areas for improvement and change. Meetings of the stations' engineers resulted in improving reception quality, which was a particularly presistent problem in Boston.	20,000		$ 10,600	$ 10,600

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
MA	Taunton Public Library	Non-print collection for the Handicapped. As a subregional center the Taunton Library is responsible for services to handicapped persons in 14 area contracting libraries in addition to its own residents. In accordance with project goals, the Library acquired large print books, audio-visual materials, and equipment suitable for adults and children with a variety of disabling conditions. Response has been favorable. Training in the use of the new items is conducted in individualized sessions on the materials in depth, and with emphasis on hands-on experiences with the equipment. A list of the new materials was compiled and distributed and radio and newspaper publicity produced.	155		$ 8,363	$ 8,363
MA	Wellesley Free Library	Visual Tek Voyager. A Voyager Visual Tek was purchased to serve patrons who have visual impairments, but are not totally blind. Publicity efforts about the equipment and its uses center around the showing of the film "Seeing is Believing".	87	26,593	$ 2,100	$ 2,100
MA	Worchester Public Library	Resource Library on Disabilities. A United Cerebral Palsy of Central Massachusetts inventory of the Worchester Public Library's collection on developmental and physical disabilities found that many of the publications on the more commonly known disabilities were limited in terms of choice, topic and			$ 5,682	$ 5,682

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
MA	Worchester Public Library (cont.)	copyright date. The Library used LSCA funds to purchase titles which augment, improve and update this segment of the collection. A bibliography was prepared and the new collection was publicized.				
MI	State	State Library Services to Blind and Physically Handicapped. Circulation was 589,650 with 4,979 machines sent to patrons and 1,189 reference requests handled. Four staff positions were eliminated and the toll-free WATS telephone line, the only direct link to patrons was eliminated as well along with the large print service. Budget cuts mean that funding from LSCA will have to be terminated and State support sought for the subregional libraries. Equipment repair continues to be a problem because newer models are more fragile than the older ones. More braille transcribers are being trained. Staff cuts and position vacancies have caused a one year delay in the development of automation of records. An effort is being made to identify low vision students and their needs. The Media Center for the Visually Impaired provided awareness and inservice training programs for teachers, parents, and other support staffs around the State. Volunteer-produced tapes passed the 5,000 mark, but the bi-weekly Radio Talking Book program had to be eliminated.			$257,093	$460,580

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
MI	Farmington Community Library	Program for the deaf and hearing-impaired. The project included a needs assessment of the needs of the area hearing-impaired, deaf awareness programs, collection development of materials about the deaf, and installation of a TTY among other activities.			$ 4,700	$ 4,700
MI	Mideastern Michigan Library Cooperative, Flint	Services for the hearing impaired. The project was based at the Flint Public Library which has a TTY. Signing classes for staff and services were offered; two 16mm film projectors were acquired for loan along with films suitable for use by the hearing impaired. The Michigan School for the Deaf provided technical assistance and a signing teacher free of charge in exchange for shared use of the video equipment for signing instruction.			$ 4,850	$ 4,850
MI	Ten Subregional Libraries	Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The ten subregionals are located at public library cooperatives or local public libraries. Activities include reference service, local production by volunteers of needed materials, equipment repair, and provision of recorded materials.		7,313	$173,130	$173,130

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
MI	Wayne/Oakland Library Federation	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The grant was divided as follows: $26,800 for regional library services rendered from the Wayne/Oakland Federation, and 15,100 for subregional library services at the downtown branch of the Detroit Public Library. The projects increased the efficiency and effectiveness of handling applications for service, record-keeping and circulation procedures.			$ 41,900	$ 41,900
MN	NO REPORT					
MS	State	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. Most of the project's objectives were reached. There was a 10.17% increase in deposit collections, from 203 in FY 80 to 226 in FY 81; this increase was the result of more nursing homes and elementary schools using the talking book service. Four editions of the newsletter, THE READING LIGHT, were published in large print, on cassette and in braille. Nineteen workshops and programs were conducted for vocational rehabilitation counselors, public library and school personnel, and civic clubs. Two orientation sessions were held for recording volunteers, an awards ceremony was held honoring Telephone Pioneers, and the recording booth was dedicated officially with Mrs. William Winter, First Lady of Mississippi, participating in the ceremony. Friends of Handicapped Readers met regularly and developed	4,447	5,945	$ 40,030	$131,458

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
MS	State (cont.)	a poster and brochure and a slide program. The Friends purchased blank open-reel tapes and cassettes and searched for volunteers to record materials in the new booth. Due to copyright restrictions, a more feasible alternative to purchasing recordings, is borrowing through interlibrary loan a locally produced master cassette from another regional library, since there are no limits on the number of copies which may be duplicated. Ten titles of books requested by readers were borrowed in this fashion and duplicated at the Library. More emphasis was given to disseminating information about the service to teachers and counselors who work with the physically handicapped. There was good response through special education teachers. However, there was very little response from vocational rehabilitation counselors in spite of holding twelve workshops with them.				
MO	State	Service to the Physically Handicapped. This service is operated with the St. Louis Public Library serving as a branch of the State Library. Record keeping procedures were computerized recently with the conversion costs funded by the State. Federal funds were used for Staff salaries ($17,000) and computer supplies ($2,861).	23,000		$ 19,861	$278,243

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
MT	State	Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. Circulation was 38,752 talking books and titles on cassette to individual users and for 104 deposit collections. Braille materials were made available through a contract with the Utah State Library. The Library published a quarterly newsletter and publicized the program through a series of mailings to health care individuals which included doctors, nursing home administrators, schools of nursing and members of the Montana Nurses Association.	1,347	1,527	$ 40,523	$ 94,312
NE	State	Blind and Physically Handicapped Services. In FY 1981 there were over 74,000 items in the collection. Braille materials are supplied by the Multi-State Center for the West at Utah State Library under contract, at a cost of $2,590. Materials not available from the Library of Congress are duplicated: 13 magazines and 16 books were recorded. More than 40 Vonlunteers contributed 2,256 hours to read for recording and for clerical and technical support. The Goodyear Top 10 Managers contributed labor and materials to construct a new sound booth in the media center. The library worked with organizations and consumer groups providing services to the handicapped. Interchange, a newsletter was produced in print and on cassette. Production of a slide/tape show promoting library services to the handicapped	4,501	5,627	$ 57,223	$240,240

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
NE	State (cont.)	was begun. Funds were provided also to a staff member to attend library school. Total circulation of non-print and large print items was 123,258. During FY 1981 a study of the subregional libraries was conducted. This study of the effectiveness of the subregional program was prompted by the diminishing availability of Federal funds. Each evaluation was based on the American Library Association Standards for Service to the handicapped and the performance measurements set forth in the manual for regional libraries published by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. As a result of the survey and of cuts in LSCA one of the three subregional services will be discontinued. The cost of the study was $33,190.				
NH	State	Library Services to the Handicapped. The service celebrated its tenth anniversary with a four-day fair featuring tours of the library, daily entertainment, and a display of some quarter-million dollars worth of the latest electronic technology for the handicapped. Funding comes from public and private sources. Personal contributions included a feature radio spot recorded by Metropolitan Opera star Eileen Farrell. High School student government officers demonstrated the equipment on display. Approximately 800 persons attended. Special recognition was given to the Tele-	2,800	2,902	$ 25,047	$ 93,358

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
NH	State (cont.)	phone Pioneers of American Volunteers who repair the playback equipment. Volunteers record items on tape and assist in many ways. There are 7 deposit collections, 3 of which were added during 1981. Circulation per reader rose from 15.7 in 1979 to 28.4 in 1981; the Library attributes this significant rise to a 1979 service relocation and a 1980 staff increase.				
NJ	State	Deaf Awareness. This project was designed to extend and improve public library services to deaf residents of the State. A part-time coordinator was hired to set up the program, establish contact with organizations serving the deaf and to prepare a statewide workshop for public librarians in service to the deaf. Three classes of 20 sessions each in basic signing were held; 19 public libraries were selected to receive TTDs with each recipient library required to send at least 2 staff members to the signing classes and to extend services to deaf residents beyond that library's normal service area.			$ 22,643	$ 22,643
NJ	State	Strengthening Library Services to the Blind and Handicapped. Telephone interviews were conducted with 500 patrons for whom the Library has had insufficient data and their records were updated. Service has improved to those readers who were reached and they received a better selection of materials.	8,500	9,222	$114,797	$359,126

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
NJ	State (cont.)	Ground was broken on October 1, 1980 for a new building with occupancy scheduled for Spring 1982. Circulation was 331,769 books and magazines. This year emphasis was given to work with children. During the summer a children's librarian was on loan 3 days a week to establish contact with juvenile users and their families. The Library also held its first summer reading program culminating in a party at the Library for 20 young readers, families and friends. Two grants were received. One for $1,500 from the New Jersey Council on the Arts to purchase a traveling exhibit of art by the handicapped for display in public libraries. The other for $19,000 from the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Consumer Affairs. It was used to record 100 titles dealing with consumer affairs, to conduct 5 seminars on consumer affairs around the State, and to purchase a collection of special aids and appliances for the handicapped for exhibit in the Library.				
NM	State	Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. There was no increase in the number of individuals registered in the program at the close of FY 81; there was an 8% increase in circulation (from 48,316 in 1980 to 52,366 in 1981). Efforts continued to increase user satisfaction in a qualitative as well as quantitative manner. There was	5,013	7,638	$ 30,463	$116,258

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
NM	State (cont.)	no increase in the number of public libraries which maintained deposit collections. (14 in both succeeding years). Active deposit collections in institutions increased by 10%. Deposit collection were placed in five public school systems; in the largest school system (Albuquerque) the number of schools participating in the program increased in FY 81 (38 in FY 80 and 46 in FY 81). There was no appreciable change in the number of active volunteers working throughout the State; however, there was a dramatic increase in the number of volunteer hours devoted to the two target activities: in-house machine repair and returned book inspection. Machine repair activites increased by 26% in FY 81 and book inspection activites increased by 220%. The mainstreaming of handicapped students into the schools has created a growing need for materials in special formats readily available to students. At the beginning of the State fiscal year in July, the entire operating costs of the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped were placed on State funds. The Library continued to make heavy and consistent use of volunteers to maintain on-going, necessary activities. This situation has been viewed as one that should be changed. However, the commitment of these older citizens results in strongly-satisfying, mutually-beneficial activities, and the need for their work continues for the foreseeable future.				

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
NY	State	Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. New readers registered for service totaled 2,488, a 6% increase from the previous year. A quarterly newsletter is issued in braille, cassette and large print, six book talks were given and Naho, a quarterly magazine about the social and cultural history of New York State was recorded and distributed. Guidance was provided 300 public librarians in the development of library services for the handicapped. The library's data base was redesigned to improve the efficiency of the service. One of the results was a 15% increase in the circulation each month, for a total of 301,907. There are 39 Kurzweil Reading Machines at 35 sites throughout the State. There were 4,806 messages received on the toll free message recording device; 495 were inquiries for information and 4,311 were requests for changes in service or change of address. Fourteen volunteers donated 1,863 hours and selected 127,456 book titles for readers unable to communicate with the library. LSCA funds allow staff to provide timely service to patrons and to prepare information services not available from other sources.	7,200	12,000	$ 93,730	$328,968

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
NY	Chautauqua-Cattaraugus Library System	UPDATE Radio Reading Service. The majority of the listeners are elderly whose sight is failing, but there are also children who are blind, as well as persons who have had strokes, dyslexia or other conditions which keep them from reading normal print. The System has begun proceedings to become an FCC licensee for an AM translator station to enable UPDATE to broadcast in Northern Chautauqua County. The use of automation equipment added in 1980 was increased during 1981, resulting in expanded content and the addition of evening broadcast hours without having staff present. These additional hours make it possible for working people to listen to UPDATE. Since the broadcast schedule was increased to 72 hours per week, so has there been an increase in the percentage of younger or working age listeners. Broadcast program content was expanded to include children and young adult and career information topics. UPDATE is a very effective means of providing visually and physically handicapped people with access to printed materials. Listeners remain satisfied with the information received, whether they are young or elderly, news "fans" or book "enthusiasts", working people or in a nursing home.	247	260	$ 24,952	$ 24,952

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
NY	New York Public Library	Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The unique and special characteristics of this client group include the inability to read standard print and the considerable distances most patrons live from this branch. This project has provided additional staffing to enable patrons to be trained individually to use the Kurzweil Reading Machines at two locations in the System. It has also permitted flexible scheduling, tailored to meet patron needs, for the training and use of the Talking World Book Encyclopedias and the Visualtek, an electronic magnifier. Staffing from this project has bolstered outreach activities. Circulation of materials and equipment was 188,042. A newsletter is published at regular intervals. The main problem is with the many inactive readers. They remain difficult to reach even when an effort is mounted to communicate with them.	7,440	12,000	$120,000	$120,000
NY	Onandaga County Public Library	Service to the Hearing Impaired. Progress in reaching and communicating with hearing-impaired users continues to be slow. Titles in signed English for children and titles for adults with low verbal skills are now available. The collection for the providers of services to the deaf has been increased substantially. More staff members are taking courses in signing and in interpreting for the deaf. Staff were given training in		375	$ 14,295	$ 14,295

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
NY	Onondaga County Public Library (cont.)	relating with the hearing-impaired. Two programs for the handicapped — one on recreation, the other on employment — were signed. Attendance was 67. Incoming calls on the TTY have increased, and more hearing-impaired persons are visiting the library for services. Hearing-handicapped persons are able to obtain information on a par with that of other county residents. That they are taking advantage of the service to the degree to which they could or should is less certain.				
NY	Ramapo Catskill Library System	Radio-Vision -- a radio reading service. Emphasis is placed on up-to-date local information. There were two major problem areas: the high cost of listening units limits the number of listeners served and the loss of two staff members formerly provided under CETA funding. 1981 was a year of tremendous growth. Highlights of the year include: 1. Increasing the programming to 20 hours daily. 2. Purchasing 90 new receivers for listeners. 3. Completing the implementation of a highly sophisticated networking system for two transmitting stations. 4. Linking with National Public Radio's (NPR) Service for the Print Handicapped and the INTOUCH Radio Reading Service in New York City.	169	225	$ 29,900	$ 29,9

State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	LSCA	Total
NY	Ramapo Catskill Library System (cont.)	5. An Apple computer has been acquired through a State Department of Social Services Commission for the Blind and Physically Handicapped grant. 6. The monthly program guide, mailing lists of listeners and volunteers, fund raising and acknowledgment letters have been entered into a data bank. By the end of 1981 the number of receivers had increased by more than 400%. To make this limited number of receivers do the most effective job, many of them have been placed in hospitals, nursing homes and county infirmaries. Each week more than 60 volunteers come to the project's studio for live broadcasting of the news or recording of programs. Longer hours have made the service more effective by increasing the amount of information presented and reaching some people who can listen only at certain times of the day. Increased publicity has resulted in the project's ability to place receivers with more listeners. A newspaper article on a listener afflicted with multiple sclerosis has generated calls from others with this disease who can benefit from the service. LSCA funds were augmented with donations of over $2,000 from local individuals and organizations and a grant of $26,000 from the Commission for the Blind and Visually Handicapped.				

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
NC	State	Physically Handicapped, Blind and Other. LSCA makes possible the hiring of a summer clerk, the printing of a large-type newsletter to keep patrons informed, and the operation of a truck to take materials for the blind and physically handicapped to the Post Office. Readership and circulation continued to grow with a slight decrease in disc demand, a sharp increase in use of cassettes, and a modest growth in large-type book use. Braille circulation declined. The major task accomplished this year was the closing of the Metrolina Subregional Library. Transfer of the service was completed by the end of June with minimal disruption to the 2,286 Metrolina patrons. The project more than met its goals of ten volunteer-produced books (43 were produced) and of increasing circulation by 500 (circulation increased by 14,186). The newsletter was produced on schedule.	9,400	10,000	$ 10,864	$401,855
ND	State	Statewide Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The Talking Book Service is provided under contract by the Regional Library for the Blind operated by the South Dakota State Library. The State Library makes available supplemental mail service to certified persons of large print books and tape cassettes of music, drama, and talks on educational subjects. A survey to determine user satisfaction of the talking book service	710	710	$ 55,309	$ 55,309

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
ND	State (cont.)	from South Dakota was taken at the users request. The survey revealed that while there are some problems with the service from South Dakota, the large issue was that North Dakota is not serving nearly the number of people (710) that are eligible for this service.				
OH	State	Consultant for Services to the Handicapped. Technical assistance was provided through visits to 14 public libraries; presentations were made at seven workshops; response to 229 mail and telephone requests for information; preparation of 10 issues of "Ohio Libraries Reach Out" newsletter and five articles, four of which have been published. Information concerning library services for the handicapped was sent to 42 libraries; Through two brief articles published in the Academic Library Association of Ohio Newsletter, and an article in the Ohio Educational Library Media Associations Newsletter, a large audience of academic and school librarians was informed of library resources for the disabled. An article concerning Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act was written for the Ohio Library Trustee; letters were written to nine new public library directors concerning ways of meeting their responsibilities under this law and to three library directors who were remodeling	17,653		$ 2,088	$ 30,671

State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
OH	State (cont.)	or building new libraries. Assistance was provided to Harold Russell Associates in conducting two workshops on Section 504. More than 20 groups of lay persons became aware of library services for the disabled through the distribution of Library Access, the distribution of large print book lists, and brochures concerning the talking books service, and participation as a member of the Ohio Radio Reading Service. The consultant worked with five libraries which were developing LSCA proposals, two of which were funded. Because of reduced funding, newsletter mailings were cut back and travel was curtailed.				
OH	State	Staff Development. Among the activities carried out under this project were 3 workshops dealing with the provision of services to the handicapped. Two of these were held under an arrangement with Harold Russell Associates, Inc. which offered an explanation of the requirements under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and of ways in which libraries could comply with this legislation. These two workshops were attended by 61 persons. Library services to Deaf and Hard of Hearing Persons was the best attended single workshop presented during the year. The national overview of services presented by Alice Hagemeyer, plus the many presentations given by Ohio resource people, pointed		NA	$ 4,315	$ 15,626

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
OH	State (cont.)	out the various ways in which the deaf can be helped by libraries. The workshop received many positive comments on its thoroughness of coverage.				
OK	State	Blind and Physically Handicapped. Deposit collections are maintained in several public libraries. An effort was made to publicize the services available to eligible readers. Workshops, publicity flyers, brochures and media service announcements resulted in increased readership and use of the special services. Radio Reading Services included programming that was designed to interest patrons in such specialized local library services. A review of the library is underway by Battelle Institute. The objectives to clarify the role of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries and public libraries and develop strategies for public libraries to make services available were not met.	10,800	18,000	$ 25,179	$ 25,179

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
PA	State	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. LSCA funds were used to upgrade some of the hardware and software components of the computer systems of the two regional libraries serving the handicapped statewide, including an on-line connection to the NLS database using BRS -- the Bibliographic Retrieval System. The Kurzweil Reading Machine is in its third year of use at the Philadelphia regional library. The total circulation for the two regional libraries was 1,207,512. At the Pittsburgh regional library budget cuts eliminated funds for the purchase of large print books at a time when the demand for them increased 17.3% and their circulation increased 36.1%; the library assisted 116 patrons attending classes at institutions of higher education by finding 702 textbooks in a format useful to them; the gift of a free copy of the new Talking World Book valued at $1,500 was received. The Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) assists the work of the Telephone Pioneers by defraying their costs in volunteering. At the Philadelphia regional library the loss of two staff and CETA workers hampered operations. Based on experience in serving the patrons the librarian feels that a study is needed on the library needs of blind children in light of the trend to mainstreaming in education, the many children lacking braille skills, and the increase of multi-handicapped adults reading on an elementary level.	17,000	19,000	$129,598	$1,195,598

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
RI	State	Library Services the the Blind and Physically Handicapped. During the year 475 new readers were registered. A display of visual aids and equipment was loaned to one regional center. All of the large print books on loan to public libraries and agencies were recalled, reclassified, and new loan guidelines developed to provide for optimum use of available titles. Publicity efforts included developing a display highlighting the library's services, issuing radio and television spot announcements, and the distribution of brochures and membership applications to regional library centers. The Advisory Council on services to the handicapped was expanded to provide greater representation of agencies serving the blind and physically handicapped. The primary emphasis for the year was on creating a greater awareness of the services of the Regional Library.	2,040	3,000	$ 30,728	$106,067
SC	State	Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. During the year 815 new readers were added. In order to provide materials for this expanded readership the library increased the size of its collection by 15,653 talking books, cassette books and large print titles. The collection was further developed by recording 7 South Carolina titles, adding books and magazines recorded by other regional libraries, making 48 copies of books and 344 copies of 10 magazine titles. Increasing readership without an accompanying increase in staffing	8,851	8,851	$ 44,527	$187,292

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
SC	State (cont.)	resulted in a decrease in overall circulation, from 128,923 in 1980 to 125,838. Publicity efforts included radio and television spot announcements. A major factor in the success of this program is the cooperation of the State's public libraries: Their activities include, but are not limited to, the following: participated in a statewide publicity effort; have on hand application forms, brochures and posters calling attention to the service; each library has a demonstration talking book machine and five sample talking books to show prospective patrons; each contacts all new readers in its areas to assist in whatever way is needed. Communications with readers are effected through toll free In-WATS telephone service, a newsletter in large print (quarterly) and personal correspondence as necessary. Progress in the improvement of library service to the handicapped seems threatened by several factors. A long-term solution needs to be found to the library's space needs and the size of the staff has not kept pace with the growth in readership.				
SD	State	Handicapped Services. Handicapped persons in both North and South Dakota are served by this project. This report covers the service to both. There were 8,493 user contacts, their requests were filled by 1,512 telephone answers, 1,908 answers by letter, 244 answers through which information was provided	2,637	4,000	$ 51,654	$ 93,685

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
SD	State (cont.)	directly to the patron, and 238 requests were referred to another library providing services to the handicapped in another part of the country. The remainder of the requests were answered by the circulation of 51,331 items of reading matter. In addition, 1,024 playback machines were shipped. The Volunteer Coordinator position was phased out and will be reorganized. Questionnaires were sent to all patrons who had canceled during the past 5 years and all current patrons. The results were used to upgrade the overall performance of the Library. There were 3,657 books recorded on disc and 11,242 books and 480 large print textbooks. Braille services were provided to readers through a contract with the Utah State Library. Every large print book published during the year was purchased by the State Library. Volunteers created 297 cassette books of South Dakota, regional, or local materials, and produced 42 textbooks. Planning continued in the development of radio reading services.				
TN	State	Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The information program included tours of the library and reaching 642 people at meetings and 300 at exhibits. There were 187 deposit collections and circulation of materials was 167,443. The installation of an automation program for routine procedures is in progress with completion expected in	4,500	7,166	$ 72,453	$251,270

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
TN	State (cont.)	FY 82. Plans are under way to expand the radio reading service to cover the entire State. An evaluation of the project by members of the LSCA Advisory Council found that the staff was totally competent and the program efficiently managed overall. There is an ongoing need to reach and register eligible persons. Four vehicles used by the regional libraries had to be replaced. Progress is being made, many people are being reached, and plans for continuing to reach the people are being implemented.				
TN	Memphis Public Library	West Tennessee Talking Library, a radio reading service. In this first year of operation the five member staff and 260 volunteers produced 6,570 hours of broadcast material. Programming was used from 11 other sources. The project was awarded $105,000 in Federal, State and foundation grants, has received $4,811 from public donations, $5,500 from the West Tennessee Lions Foundation along with $8,400 worth of office space donated by the Memphis CATV, Inc. The project has been chosen by the American Foundation for the Blind as "The Model Radio Reading Service" and the project's volunteers recevied the honor of being chosen as "Volunteer Program of the Year", an award made by the Volunteer Center of Memphis.	1,823	1,823	$ 25,000	$ 25,000

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
TN	Nashville and Davidson County Public Library	WPLN Talking Library, a radio reading service, which reaches a radius of approximately 85 miles around Nashville. A total of 6,139 hours of programming were broadcast which included 1,242 public service announcements, 1,002 hours of magazines, 1,999 hours of newspapers and 193 books. The reading of books on weekends was discontinued because it was not convenient for listeners. Some 26 hours of special holiday programming was produced locally and broadcast. The broadcasting of advertisements from magazines and newspapers amounted to 128 hours. During an average week 31% of the programming was devoted to reading books, 32% to newspapers, about 20% to magazines and 14% to special programs prepared by volunteers and/or staff. There were 133 books of fiction and 60 books of non-fiction broadcast during the year. The majority of reading programs were produced locally by 1,087 volunteers, with 118 new readers auditioned and trained. These volunteers gave 12,581 hours of service. A total of 1,370 receivers were in use by the end of the fiscal year. Evaluation of the service was conducted through 395 telephone interviews; selected results showed that 82% reported being "all-time" listeners, 38% listen every morning to the newspaper, 25% listen to the newspaper every afternoon, while only 4% listen to both; 7% listen primarily to magazines, 20% listen to "Shopping Basket".	2,000		$ 25,000	$ 25,000

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
TN	Nashville and Davidson County Public Library (cont.)	(All time listeners are defined as those who turn the receiver on at sign-on time and off at sign-off time. This does not imply that they listen closely all day. The P.I.R.A.T.E.S. continued the duplication and production of the braille calendar. A total of 193 programs were sent to other radio reading services in ten States as part of a tape exchange. The new receivers acquired as a result of the developmental work begun two years ago were put into operation, initially in distant counties because of the improvement in reception capability, with very satisfying results. The purpose of the developmental effort was to improve the capability of radio reading service receivers to operate in low signal areas. The receivers were developed to WPLN specifications by Carl Pederson, a WPLN engineer, and Jay McMartin of McMartin Industries, Omaha, Nebraska. This subcarrier fixed receiver is Model No. TRE-5/55 and costs approximately $100.				
TN	Nashville and Davidson County Public Library	Library Service for the Deaf or Hearing Impaired. TTD callers receive a printout of all news of interest to the deaf community along with a weather forecast. The library has a definitive book collection to serve the deaf and people interested in the problems of the deaf. A weekly captioned film series is held in cooperation with the Nashville League for the Hearing Impaired. The TTD located in the			$ 22,000	$ 22,000

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
TN	Nashville and Davidson County Public Library (cont.)	Reading Room of the Main Library is used steadily and the Tennessee Council for the Hearing Impaired provided a second year grant to continue the operation of the Statewide teletype information WATS line on a 15 hour per month basis to meet the information needs of hearing impaired persons. The TDD news service averages over 700 calls a month and provides printouts in three areas: expanded and brief news, the Nashville Scene, The Special Feature Program - There were 8,444 calls on this service. Two service directories were updated as was the Tennessee TTY Directory. An annotated Film Catalog was produced. The project received a grant from the Tennessee Council for the Hearing to develop the Media Campaign for Deaf Awareness Week. Radio and TV spot announcements were distributed statewide and a booklet on "Breaking The Sound Barrier" was distributed statewide - Sign Language Classes were held.				
TX	Arlington Public Library	Public Library Service to the Deaf and Hearing Impaired. A workshop on contract interpreting was held along with several sign language classes for staff members and the public. The Library, in cooperation with the Volunteer Center of Arlington, is developing a "Hospital Personnel Deafness Reference Notebook" for hospital staff to use in working with deaf patients. Deaf Awareness Week was observed with an exhibit in the lobby. The Library			$ 18,000	$ 18,000

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
TX	Arlington Public Library (cont.)	staff believe that the deaf awareness programs and the contacts made by project staff made a great impact on the general public, and had a far reaching effect on the deaf community. The Arlington City Council has appropriated funds for the 1981-82 fiscal year to continue service to the deaf.				
TX	Dallas Public Library	Public Library Service to the Deaf and Hearing Impaired. A potential user survey with a very low response indicated an interest in the viewing of captioned films. Deaf awareness sessions were provided for all public services staff, and 227 staff members participated in six sessions. The Library scheduled 10 captioned films at various locations in May and June. Despite publicity about the showings, attendance figures were vey low, 6 films had no hearing impaired people in attendance, a total of 11 persons attended the other four showings. The library provided interpreter service for six or more library programs, however, no requests were made for this service by hearing impaired persons. Deaf Awareness Week at the Library was publicized through many channels such as television spots and newspaper ads, the TTY news and by delivering programs to schools and organizations serving the deaf. Despite thorough planning, attendance at the week's programs were disappointing. The Library will continue to serve the deaf and hearing impaired			$ 18,000	$ 18,000

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
TX	Dallas Public Library (cont.)	through a phase-out plan which includes bibliographic and brochures on deafness, and continuation of the TTY news transmissions. Deaf awareness sessions will be provided at selected intervals for staff members who have not yet attended one, and staff members will be encouraged to enroll in sign language courses to improve communications between staff and deaf patrons.				
TX	El Paso Public Library	Public Library Service to the Deaf and Hearing Impaired. The first sign language videotape was used immediately after receipt by the El Paso Community College. A Deaf Awareness Week program was conducted at a local shopping mall in cooperation with other organizations serving the deaf. Exhibits included demonstrations of the TTY and signed children's stories. Most of the grant funds were spent on the purchase of sign language books because of heavy demand. Six staff members enrolled in the beginning sign language course with the El Paso Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. An attempt will be made to furnish materials on the deaf by developing the collection in that area as a result of an identified need in this subject.			$ 18,000	$ 18,000

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
TX	Houston Public Library	Public Library Service to the Deaf and Hearing Impaired. Although only a few questions a week were received on the TTY service, the scope of inquiry was broad. Although the library offered to provide interpreters for all programs, if requested in advance, few members of the deaf community took advantage of the offer. Most deaf persons came only to those programs for them and publicized by a flyer in the mail or on the TTY news, however, this "Connections" program was well received. Monthly signed story hours will be continued at the central library. The Library will continue to support "Connections" by assigning a part-time staff person to the project on a permanent basis. The City has approved the Library's request to support the continuation of interpreter service at the Library with a first year allocation of $250. All of the services and activities developed under this project will continue on a somewhat reduced scale.			$ 18,000	$ 18,000
TX	San Antonio Public Library	Public Library Service to the Deaf and Hearing Impaired. Programs offered were: sign language classes, workshops, and special programs. Both deaf and hearing persons attended the sign language classes, and the results exceeded expectation for the 25 to 30 persons who attended on a regular basis. A special workshop was held to introduce the deaf public to the library by basic instruction in the use of the			$ 18,000	$ 18,000

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
TX	San Antonio Public Library (cont.)	library with emphasis on those services of greatest interest to the deaf. Programs on deafness were held to promote awareness among the hearing public of the problems of deafness. A questionnaire survey showed that there was a high interest in media programs and signed material. A TTY was installed half way through the project with 204 calls being received during a six month period. Although the service strategy met with many obstacles that delayed the full impact, the project met its objectives. The library will continue to promote and offer services to the deaf within budget limitations. TTY communications will be continued along with the captioned TV monitor for public programming.				
UT	State	Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Circulation was 135,000 to more than 3,800 patrons. More than 100 volunteers recorded 300 textbooks for blind students, and 17 Telephone Pioneers repaired more than 600 talking book machines, cassette book machines and radios. The collection was increased by 111 large print textbooks and 44 textbooks in braille. The radio reading service continued broadcasts of 12 magazines, 2 local newspapers and 2 statewide newspapers, as well as shopping ads and old time radio shows for 9 hours each day. The Library began using the Radio Reading Service to communicate special information to the deaf. Daily transmissions	2,100	2,700	$ 93,900	$253,660

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
UT	State (cont.)	include the same information that is transmitted from United Press International, and Associated Press, and job openings for the deaf as provided by Job Service. The slide tape presentation of the library services was expanded and updated. By exceeding its objectives for the year the library states that every blind or physically handicapped person in the State had received books or any other materials he/she needed to function in a sighted world.				
VT	State	Library Services for the Handicapped. Total circulation was 70,471. In cooperation with a blind support group the program to provide tapes of minutes of public meetings and voter information was expanded. Time has shown that materials in French are not of interest to the general population, they are needed primarily in nursing homes and homes for the elderly, especially in the northern part of the State. The need is being met through the purchase of popular French books in large print and on tape. Materials on tape in Swedish, Yiddish, and Italian were supplied to a few borrowers. In FY 1981 a group of Spanish visually impaired people was found and was served with materials in Spanish. Visits to Meals-on-Wheels sites promoted library services. HOSPICE continues to be a resource for information on care for the terminally ill. Publicity included radio and television		1,699	$ 20,001	$ 47,011

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
VT	State (cont.)	appearances. Two newsletters were sent to over 1,500 patrons. A random sampling of 400 users, with a 70% response rate resulted in a very favorable report. The taping of Vermont materials was continued. Materials available rose from 39,100 to 40,900, and circulation increased from 68,375 to 70,471. There were 98 deposit collections of special materials for the handicapped in public libraries. A large print catalog of holdings was distributed. The only objective which was not met was the circulation of a quarterly large print newsletter to handicapped persons using the service because of staff changes and shortages.				
VA	State	Service to the Visually and Physically Handicapped. The public libraries that served the areas surrounding them were: Roanoke, Big Stone Gap, Norfolk, Newport News, Arlington, Alexandria, Virginia Beach and Fairfax; $53,000 was spent for this service. The Virginia Voice, a radio reading service, received a small grant of $3,000 to supplement other grants. The programs were aired over stations in Roanoke, Richmond and Yorktown. The remainder of the funds was used to purchase large print books, magnifying readers and other equipment to aid the visually impaired. These were placed in public libraries.	4,015	5,353	$ 6,649	$ 97,113

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
VA	Appomattox Regional Library	Materials for Hearing Impaired: Sign Language Workshops. Funds were used to purchase $780 worth of books on hearing impairment and to hire teachers for two nine week sign language classes. Many of the books circulated. Weekly sign language classes for adults and for children were scheduled between March and May. An average of 25 children attended the classes. Both parents and children expressed appreciation and interest in another series of classes in the future. Because the response of adults to the sign lagnuage classes exceeded the class space available, the groups were split into two sessions. Combined attendance for both classes averaged 28. The objectives were to improve library services to the hearing impaired and to promote a deeper understanding of this handicap among the nondeaf patrons.			$ 1,500	$ 1,500
VA	Fairfax County Public Library	Special Purpose Mobile Unit for Handicapped. The Mobile Unit has not been released by the County to the Library. The vehicle needs painting and graphic design work to be completed. All nursing homes have been informed of the new service this van will provide.	5,400		$ 28,794	$ 28,794
WA	State	Services to Physically Handicapped. The State Library contracts with the Seattle Public Library for provision of services to the disabled. Circulation of materials was 178,502, and 4,573 pieces of listening equipment were loaned to individuals and to 339 institutions	5,355	7,016	$ 49,000	$519,893

State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
WA	State (cont.)	which have small deposit collections of talking books. There are deposit collections of large print materials in many public libraries. The Radio Reading Service continued to broadcast for 85 hours a week to 1,300 listeners. A dedicated corps of volunteers gave 20,221 hours of work.				
WA	Seattle Public Library	"504" Access. This grant provided for purchase of a Telex reel-to-reel/reel-to-cassette duplicator and a Telex cassette-to-cassette duplicator. This will allow the library to expand transcription services to all print disabled in the State of Washington, and to tape and duplicate information for state agencies in compliance with 504 regulations of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act and with the Governor's Executive Order to provide full opportunity for people with disabilities to take part in meetings, hearings, and conferences sponsored by the State of Washington.			$ 6,783	$ 6,783
WV	State	Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The large print collection for statewide borrowing was continued. The Radio Reading Service pilot project was terminated at West Virginia Wesleyan College in June, and the next year will see the inception of the broadcast from the studio at the Library Commission. Braille readers continued to receive materials under a contract with the Philadelphia Free Library Services for the	2,294	2,751	$ 8,381	$141,091

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State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
WV	State (cont.)	Handicapped Division; 75 persons received this service. Student requests for special materials were satisfied. The tape duplication section reproduced periodicals and books, and produced original tape recordings. "Wonderful West Virginia", textbooks and technical manuals were among the materials produced by this group. The collection contained a total of 128,453 talking books, books on cassette, and large print items, with a circulation of 206,700.				
WY	State	Library Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. During this fiscal year, the Library reviewed the braille and large print textbooks. The Department of Education hired three students to work for the State Library during the summer. Department of Education curriculum specialists reviewed and weeded the collections, concentrating on the timeliness of the information in the texts. Summer staff members reshelved the large print texts, and checked their bibliographic information. They also checked the braille texts against the card catalog, repacked all of the books in new, uniform boxes and labeled the boxes. They created a braille and large print text book catalog, formatted by subject and grade. It was sent to the Division for Visually Handicapped whose personnel work with local school districts to obtain texts for visually handicapped students. The State Library hosted a statewide meeting for library services for the		Not given	$ 25,025	$ 55,329

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 81

State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
WY	State (cont.)	deaf at the request of Mr. Dean Cosner, President, Deaf Association of Wyoming. Ms. Alice Hagemeyer, librarian for the deaf at the District of Columbia Public Library, was the main speaker. The State Library purchased 24 copies of The Red Notebook, a central depository for information on deafness, services for the deaf, and library services. These books were distributed to the 23 county library systems, with one copy retained at the State Library. The State Library purchased 538 large print books. Patrons order the books from the Large Print Catalog published by the library.				
		U.S. TERRITORIES				
GU	Territorial	Library Service to the Handicapped. The collection comprises 60 braille, 1,980 cassette tape containers, 90 phonograph record containers, 24 cassette players and 3 phonograph machines. There are 20 people registered for the service and 130 materials were circulated.	0	20	$ 4,812	$ 18,043
PR	State	Library Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The collection numbers 12,100 titles with a circulation of 5,234. Major Activities included orientation about the Library and its services for librarians, social workers, nurses, teachers, agencies for the handicapped, students (university and high school), the handicapped and general public. Depository collections were opened in: Nursing	1,276	1,487	$ 41,126	$ 67,694

LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 81

State	Library	Project	Blind	Total Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
PR	State (cont.)	Homes; Public Libraries; Hospitals; and other locations. Preparation of a proposal to National Endowment for the Humanities on the creation of a production center for materials in Spanish for the handicapped. Preparation recording and duplication of 103 radio programs by 6 radio stations. The Library cooperated with thirty organizations which serve the handicapped in programs observing the International Year of the Disabled Persons. Representatives from 35 cities and towns visited the Library during the year.				
VI	Territorial	Services to Blind and Physically Handicapped. During FY 1981, Regional Library staff in St. Thomas and members of the Governor's Library Advisory Council continued to serch for a new location for the Regional Library in St. Thomas. Towards the end of the fiscal year, a committee of the Council reported that a possible location had been found in Charlotte Amalie. A decision to approve the site will be made soon. The second objective for FY 1981 - the taping of regional literature - was not carried out because the St. Croix outreach librarian resigned. The Collection was augmented by 1,650 items; circulation increased by 134% to 6,688; there were 200 home visits.	140	170	$ 15,000	$ 63,097

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT
OFFICE OF LIBRARIES AND LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES
STATE AND PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES BRANCH

Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

By

Evaline Neff

The Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) (P.L. 84-597, as amended) is a State formula grant program which fosters library and information services through public libraries acting singly and in cooperation with other types of libraries, such as those in schools, colleges and universities, museums and industry. The Education Amendments of 1974 amended LSCA to add program priority for service to areas of high concentrations of persons of limited English-speaking ability. The majority of the projects funded under the limited English-speaking priority are for programs to serve Spanish-speaking communities.

The purpose of LSCA is to assist the States and Territories in the extension and improvement of public library services in areas which are without such services or in which such services are inadequate; with public library construction, and in promoting interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries. To be eligible for its annual allotment, a State or Territory must submit a program for the use of the funds; in each, the funds are administered by the legally authorized State Library Administrative Agency.

In Fiscal Year 1981 twenty-four States and Territories awarded grants to fund fifty projects to provide cultural and library services to an estimated 1,990,251 persons of limited English-speaking ability; twenty-four of these States and Territories provided services for Spanish-speaking persons. Total expenditures of $4,254,557 for these services were reported, of which $2,505,078 were from LSCA funds; $1,719,143, or 68% of those LSCA funds were used for projects whose total effort was to serve Hispanic persons. The remainder of the projects were multilingual, many of which included service to Hispanics; however, project reports did not prorate amounts spent for service to each ethnic group.

States and Territories use State and local monies also to serve limited English-speaking populations. Many of these specialized services were initiated with LSCA funding and subsequently were, and remain, supported with nonfederal funds.

Thirty-five languages were covered in the language programs provided by libraries: Albanian, American Indian dialects, Arabic, Armenian, Bengali, Cambodian, Catalan, Chamorro, Chinese, Filipino, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Gujarati, Hindi, Hmong, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Marathi, Micronesian, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Samoan, Spanish, Thai, Urdu, Vietnamese, Yiddish.

The attached list of library projects for limited English-speaking communities were funded wholly or partly under LSCA Fiscal Year 1981. Services varied, but included generally:

- o Information and Referral programs via telephone.
- o Provision of books, magazines and audiovisual materials in foreign languages, with some in both the foreign language and English.
- o Story telling for children in foreign languages, live, and recorded for telephone Dial-a-Story programs.
- o Cultural programs featuring non English-speaking authors and artists whose works are available for loan, or are on exhibit at libraries.
- o Outreach programs to provide library materials and information to migrant camps and community centers.
- o Training of library personnel in providing services to bilingual communities (includes the hiring of bilingual personnel)
- o English-as-a-second-language classes.
- o Information programs featuring specialists and community leaders on topics of a practical nature such as survival skills.
- o Publications such as Directories, brochures, and pamphlets in a foreign language and English dealing with sources of information useful to ethnic groups.

The project histories and evaluations reveal problems and trends. Some of the problems cited were:

- o Difficulty in acquiring materials in foreign languages and their high cost. Acquisition problems include the delays encountered by U.S. jobbers in stocking titles, short supplies of titles published by foreign publishers, and depletion of stocks by the time titles are listed in U.S. catalogs and review services.
- o Recruiting and keeping bilingual staff with appppropriate specialized training.

Some of the trends that emerged are:

- o Many bilingual programs started as demonstrations. Some of those that were successful at identifying, reaching, and serving target groups are now funded from State and local sources.
- o Increase in local contributions from individuals and corporations.
- o Initially some states made grants to a number of libraries for the purchase of materials in foreign languages. Subsequently, grants were made to one library to develop one collection to service the entire State; such a focus continues in Louisiana and South Carolina.

Some notable Projects are:

- New York. New York Public Library. Outreach. Directory of Community Services in the Bronx, Manhattan and Statan Island in English and Spanish, 1981 revised edition. Queensborough Public Library. New Americans. Extensive outreach through organizations serving ethnic groups along with several unusual products.

- North Carolina. The Foreign Language Center is a statewide program operated by the Cumberland Public Library. The project has developed one of the best nonprint multi-language collections in the Southeast. The project director has done a great deal of work with appropriate organizations, resulting in some exceptional outreach efforts.

- Of interest to States with large American Indian populations is the Statewide Plan for the Development of Indian Library Services in the State of Wisconsin, Revised 1981., Bulletin No. 2152 of the Wisconsin Department of Public instruction. Developed as part of Wisconsin Statewide plans for library services under LSCA, the plan was approved by the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council. It outlines responsibilities, goals, priorities, and a plan of action for the development of library service to American Indians residing in the State. For each of the eight priorities there are both a short and a long range program. Guidelines for the development of local library services in Indian communities are provided through nine recommendations for specific actions.

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
AL	Baldwin County Library System	Library Services to Migrants. The project was carried out at the Migrant School in Fairhope serving 58 children. The program used bilingual books and filmstrips, and was administered by a Mexican-American who speaks and writes Spanish and English; 81 titles were purchased.	Spanish	58	$ 1,200	$ 1,770
AL	Northwest Regional Library	Adult Education. The Northwest Regional Library provided library materials for a group of limited English speaking people (Vietnamese) who were relocated within the library's three county service area; 219 print volumes and 21 audiovisual items were purchased. Demand was strong not only for native language material, but also for programs in English improvement.	Vietnamese		$ 2,000	$ 2,000
AZ	Tucson Public Library	Library Services to Indochinese Minorities. Materials were purchased and processed.	Vietnamese	1,000	$ 5,270	$ 5,270
AZ	Tolleson Public Library	Minority Services Outreach. A Chicano collection is being formed to aid students doing reports at the local high school and also to create some identity within the community. A volunteer who speaks only Spanish worked for several hours a day at the library.	Spanish	2,030	$ 9,961	$ 9,961

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Total Number Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
AZ	Hayden Public Library	Hayden Spanish Materials -- Outreach program. Film presentations are made weekly for Senior Citizens. The project sponsored a float for the 15th of September celebration depicting a pinata with children in Mexican costumes. The float placed second in the parade and was awarded a trophy which is on display at the library. Spanish reading materials were purchased in Nogales, Mexico. The collection of 130 books consisted of gothics, science fiction, sports, medicine, history, arts and crafts, religion and autobiography. Five Spanish music albums were purchased also.	Spanish	1,300	$ 5,880	$ 5,880
AZ	El Mirage Public Library	El Mirage Library Outreach Center. The town is still trying to decide on the location of the outreach library. A typewriter and a projector have been purchased, and furniture and equipment have been ordered.	Spanish	3,250	$ 10,658	$ 10,658
AZ	Casa Grande Public Library	Spanish language materials. The Spanish fiction circulation statistics show a noticeable decrease. The reason is that patrons are borrowing hardbound materials and keeping them out longer as opposed to borrowing foto-novelas every few days. Spanish non-fiction for July-September 1981 shows a dramatic increase in circulation of 122% over the same time period in 1980.	Spanish	5,000	$ 15,000	$ 15,000

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited Enghlis-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Total Number Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
AR	NO REPORT					
CA	Alameda County Public Library	Spanish Language Data Base Program. The purpose of this project is to facilitate and increase bilingual access to library materials and information services for the Spanish-speaking public in the State. The project's steering committee decided that the project should pursue non-profit corporation status; this would make it possible for the committee to seek other sources of funding to continue the project. A plan was developed to develop and market new projects and services derived from the bibliographic data base, a well as to expand and promote the existing data base through on-line computer services such as DIALOG. The redesign of the prototype machine-readable Spanish subject authority file was begun. The expansion of the data base to include the holdings of the Los Angeles County and the Los Angeles Public Libraries has been slowed due to the technical difficulties and slow response time experienced by all RLIN users.	Spanish	957,750	$213,667	$213,667

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
CA	Anaheim Public Library	Library Outreach. More than 4,000 Spanish language books and periodicals were made available to the Mexican American community. Deposit collections in community centers were very well received, and helped increase community awareness of library resources. The city bookmobile continued to stock materials in Spanish and make stops in the Mexican American community. Circulation and registration statistics at bookmobile stops reflected great increases as a result of project staff community contacts and activities.	Spanish	11,121	$ 40,100	$ 40,100
CA	Auburn/Placer County Library	Minority Information Services Network. The objective of reaching one new user for every 50 Spanish-American persons in the city of Roseville was not reached but statistics are increasing. Lack of sufficient staff hampered outreach in the community. The Japanese component was very successful, involving more citizens in using the library and other human services agencies than was anticipated. It is hoped that the community will continue to maintain these services to the Japanese community in Placer County. The Information and Referral Headquarters met its goal of increased contacts in the county, and directory development continues.	Spanish Japanese	1,800	$ 15,333	$ 15,333

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

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State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
CA	Fresno County Free Library	Minority Information Services Network. The Fresno and Coalinga Libraries provide information and referral services to the Mosqueda and Pinedale Branches in the Mexican-American communities. A Community Resources Directory was compiled and distributed.	Spanish	6,000	$ 9,418	$ 9,418
CA	Los Angeles County Library	CALL (Community Access Library Line), a multilingual information and referral service rendered by multilingual staff. While the emphasis is on reaching the underserved, the toll free number allows everyone in the community to use the service. Chinese is the most frequently used foreign language. The public awareness program continues which includes contacts with libraries, newspapers, radio, TV, and agencies in order to expand the communities' knowledge and awareness of CALL.	Spanish Japanese Chinese	45,000	$321,670	$321,670
CA	San Bernardino County Library	Shared Chicano Resources. The opening of the new branch library in the Mexican American community in San Bernardino was on schedule, and the project staff members were able to capitalize on this event to demonstrate effective programming, public relations and services techniques. Inland Library System staff members received practical training and experience through their involvement in various programs of the	Spanish	Not Given	$ 72,384	$ 72,384

LSCA Funded Library Services the Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
CA	San Barnardino County Library (cont.)	new branch. Emphasis was given to workshops in conducting community analysis. Training in selection and acquisition of materials in Spanish continued, and significant progress in the development of Spanish language resources in member libraries and the designated resource center was made. Limited staff capabilities made it necessary to restructure project activities and organizational responsibilities in order to accomplish all project objectives. Very significant amounts of technical assistance from the State Library were required to make this project a success.				
CO	Jefferson County Public Library	Asian Model Libraries. This year the project focused on establishing methods of cataloging the unique materials on machine readable tapes. A bibliography with subject, name and title index is under production. Workshops, lectures, and in-house training have resulted in replication of many of the activities.	Vietnamese Japanese Chinese	Not Given	$ 23,701	$ 23,701

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
CT	Manchester Public Library	Summer Projects of Laotian Children. A different theme was set for each weekly program to introduce books to the children. Children of all ages participated coming in family and neighborhood groups, arriving early with many staying after each activity. Average weekly attendance was 22. Because families tend to come together, a single weekly meeting of two hours was held rather than several by-age sessions. The program culminated in a picnic. The program was publicized through a notice to the Laotian families carried home by the children before the end of the school year; a Lao translation was included on the back of most of the letters. The program was featured by the local newspaper.	Lactian	57	$ 800	$ 800
CT	Meriden Public Library	Spanish Hi-Lo Books for Hispanic Young Adults. A collection of Spanish and high-interest/low-level books was developed for Hispanic young adults through the acquisition of 120 Hi-Lo and 65 Spanish language books. The teenagers participated in the selection of the books.	Spanish	470	$ 1,000	$ 1,000

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
DE	Wilmington Institute Library	La Biblioteca del Pueblo. Offers extensive bilingual library services, such as reading materials, informational programs and bilingual staff. Circulation of materials is relatively low, but program participation is high. This is accounted for by the very low literacy and reading ability among the Spanish speaking residents of Wilmington. Community participation in the planning, renovating, services and opening of the branch has been extensive, with the result that the program has credibility and is used because the people consider it their own. Some of the problems encountered, and their solutions were: --lack of availability and cost of materials in Spanish. The solution was to travel to New York to purchase needed items. --the hesitancy of Hispanic adults to use any agency. The solution has come through the children who check out materials for their parents and eventually bring them to the library. The most effective publicity has been the Spanish language radio, newspaper articles, and word of mouth.	Spanish	3,000	$ 23,124	$ 23,124

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
DC	District of Columbia Public Library	Hispanic Technician. The number of patrons with Spanish surnames registering for library cards increased. The technician worked directly with the public in the Spanish community twice a week. The program was publicized through a weekly radio program "Musica y Libros" (Music and Books) which includes book reviews, information on library programs and services, and community events and services. More than 200 titles were reviewed. Guests on the program included the Nobel Prize for Peace winner, Adolfo Perez Esquivel. Other activities were: recording a Dial-A-Story in Spanish every two months, the Hispanic Mother's Day Celebration, and the celebration of Hispanic American Month. The Hispanic Technician also trained blind Spanish-speaking patrons in the use of the Kurzweil Reading Machine, and assisted the Librarian for the Deaf in the presentation of sign language classes for English and Spanish-speaking participants. Press releases about library activities and various other publications were translated into Spanish.	Spanish	700	$ 16,581	$ 16,581

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
HI	State	Kalihi-Palama Family Program. Activities were offered for children and adults on various topics and at various seasons, they included: after school tutoring, a Korean dance program, puppet show, story hours, crafts, and a poster contest in honor of National Library Week. The Outreach Librarian talked to the following number of individuals in groups: 2,877 children, 790 Young Adults, and 486 Adults; this does not include daily help to patrons in the library. The project has loaned 175 items to other libraries in the State for use with recent immigrants, or for review before purchase. Estimates are that 300 immigrants use the library regularly and borrow an average of four items each week; these items are used by an average of three family members. It is estimated that approximately 10,000 people in the community are users of the library and have used the materials purchased with LSCA funds. The half time LSCA funded security attendant has made the library, which is located in a disadvantaged and high crime area, a safe place to visit in the evenings.	Vietnamese Japanese Chinese Korean Filipino Samoan Laotian	8,825	$ 29,180	$ 29,180

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
ID	State	Special services to Disadvantaged and Persons with Limited English-Speaking ability. Materials were purchased in non-English languages for loan to all local libraries. LSCA funds one person's salary at the Nez Perce Tribal Resource Center. Prospects for funding from Tribal funds are dim, and the library will probably close next year. Magazine subscriptions were bought with LSCA funds for the Indian reservations. The Shoshone-Bannock Library and Media Center at Fort Hall is the most active project with the Tribal Council funding two individuals who operate the library. The State Library purchased periodicals and paid for the telephone. The Shoshone Paiute Tribe at Duck Valley (reservation covers part of Idaho and Nevada) has requested assistance. The Tribal Education Committee is working on a funding package.	American Indian	6,000	$ 4,000	$ 32,000

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
KY	State	Bilingual. The project was carried out at the Hardin County Public Library. It offered English as a second language tutoring through two 4 month sessions consisting of five classes, with the class being held 2 hours a day, 2 days a week. The instructor emphasized oral communication through the use of visual aids, recordings and role playing. The students showed remarkable improvement in their English skills. Many have passed the citizenship and driver training tests; some are preparing for the high school equivalency examination. Most of the students are spouses of military personnel.	Spanish Vietnamese	60	$ 5,000	$ 5,000
LA	State Library	Service to Persons with Limited English-Speaking Ability. Louisiana's program to meet the needs of this segment of its population has been to develop a strong collection at the State Library and make the materials available on individual interlibrary loan, or, as needed, in packet form, for an extended loan. Any request for material not in the collection is filled as promptly as possible by special order purchase. Information about the collection is disseminated	Spanish French Italian Vietnamese Chinese German Russian	10,321	$ 2,000	$ 2,000

Figure 1

LSCA FUNDED LIBRARY SERVICES TO PERSONS OF LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING ABILITY

FY 81

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
LA	State Library (cont.)	through Foreign Language Bibliography which lists books, magazines and audiovisuals. This is supplemented by a monthly Acquisitions List of newly acquired materials in foreign languages. Films in French, selected in response to requests from the elderly in the Southwestern part of the State, appear in the State Library Films and Recordings Catalog, which lists also Foreign language recordings and English from foreign language albums of the self-instruction type. These publications are distributed to Louisiana libraries and are listed in Library Communique, a State Library publication, as well as in the State Recorder of Documents monthly listing of State documents.				
MA	Worcester Public Library	Multi-Language outreach. A collection development project for materials in Asiatic, Finnish, French, and Spanish. This two year project includes publicity in English and the target languages, and workshops for librarians in services to ethnic groups. An Advisory Council of members representing the French, Russian, Spanish, and Vietnamese communities was formed. Sources of foreign language materials have been identified and a logo designed to identify and promote the collection.	Spanish French Vietnamese Finnish		$ 19,985	$ 19,985

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
MA	Levi Heywood Memorial Library	French Canadian Cultural Program. The library is located in the French Canadian neighborhood. Emphasis was on outreach and cultural programs. The film showings attracted more than 300 persons. A LaBon Vieux Temps soiree was held featuring music, dancing, singing, speeches and Franco American food treats; more than 600 persons attended. Julien Olivier, a noted Franco American storyteller, held a story hour for 35 children. More than 50 persons attended a demonstration by 4 local Franco American craftsmen of their skills in weaving, woodcarving and needlework. On 10 consecutive Saturdays a twenty minute bilingual radio program on Franco American history, culture and activities was broadcast on the local radio. Originally the Library had intended to survey the audiences after each program. However, since it was dealing with an audience that was not noted for library use, one with a substantial percentage of persons for whom English is a second language, and whose members do not have a high terminal educational level, the Advisory Committee for the project felt that written evaluations would be a barrier which would reinforce negative feelings. Therefore, the Library relied solely on attendance	French	5,311	$ 3,645	$ 3,645

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
MA	Levi Heywood Memorial Library (cont.)	as a barometer of the project's success. Library representatives are confident that they were successful beyond their wildest expectations because of the attendance for the programs and the fact that the Acadian Club, local businesses and the City are continuing the program next year. In this case LSCA funds were used as seed funds and the Library plans to continue to build on successes made possible with these funds.				
MA	Lowell City Library	Foreign Language Services Development. Collection development, experimentation with ethnic programs and the development of a long range plan for services to the large and diverse ethnic population were the specific objectives which were accomplished. As a result of the project activities, the City Library has increased substantially its capacity to meet people's information and cultural needs, and had performed some useful services in strengthening cross-cultural ties. The experiment with the Reading Partnership was particularly successful because it introduced the staff (and the parents who participated) to the wide range of children's literature in other languages or concerning other cultures. Multi-ethnic materials	Spanish French Portugese	30,000	$ 31,222	$31,222

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
MA	Lowell City Library (cont.)	are not a permanent part of the Reading Partnership syllabus. The Reading partnership, and other project activities, have helped make the staff aware that all library services should draw on, and be presented in the context of, the diverse ethnic cultures and languages of Lowell. Response by ethnic groups previously unserved by the Library indicates that there is a strong need for services which the library now has resources to provide. This grant allowed the time and money to assess what is available, figure out what is needed, and the ability to acquire it.				
MA	Watertown Free Public Library	Improved Services to the Immigrant Armenian Population. Three basic needs of the Armenian community were identified: an Armenian-speaking library aide to reach the community, an Information and Referral file directed at this community's specific needs, and materials which recent immigrants can use to study basic English and improve their language skills. The translation and transliteration of the I and R file was completed. Bilingual bibliographies were completed and placed in the library and at churches	Armenian	5,000	$ 10,607	$ 10,607

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
MA	Watertown Free Public Library (cont.)	and community centers; they have stimulated greater use of the library. The lists are in English; translated into Armenian (script), and transliterated for pronunciation for the use of the staff. An information sheet on these services has been translated and distributed by mail to more than 2,000 families. A booklet entitled "The Rights of Working Women" was produced; it contains information on health problems, social security payments and working women in today's society. Two more booklets are being prepared on "Families and Stress" and "Psychological Resources". All activities have been publicized in the two Watertown papers, four Armenian papers, church community center bulletins, and through the WCRB Armenian Cultural Hour.				
MN	NO REPORT					
NV	Washoe County Library (Reno)	Those of limited English-speaking ability were served through the purchase and distribution of materials in Spanish, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian and English as a second language. A bibliography of Spanish books was prepared and distributed (REPORT INCOMPLETE)	Spanish Vietnamese Laotian Cambodian	Not Given		

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
NJ	Bergenfield Public Library	Let's Read. More than 100 tutors were trained and helped students from 30 countries through a cooperative working arrangement with the Bergenfield Adult Community School. A bibliography of titles used in the project was compiled.	Spanish Oriental	51	$ 18,221	$ 18,221
NJ	Newark Public Library	Statewide Hispanic Services. A series of workshops were held on Hispanic materials and services, and on future funding. Individual and bulk loans of materials are increasing and the Spanish hotline telephone linking libraries to the project is used continuously. The program was publicized effectively through the Spanish media and a statewide celebration of Hispanic Heritage Month.	Spanish	60,085	$100,000	$100,000
NM	Moise Memorial Library, Santa Rosa	Oral History on Spanish-speaking Folklore. The tapes and transcripts are to become a permanent collection of the library for general public use and of particular interest to the Spanish heritage persons of the area. Funds were spent for equipment, supplies, salaries and travel. Volunteers were trained in interviewing techniques. Six interviews have been recorded and transcribed. The project director left the project and has not been replaced. There was less interest than was anticipated.	Spanish	Not Given	$ 993	$ 993

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
NM	Socorro Public Library	Tel-Med system for information on health-related topics. Funded the purchase of equipment, repairs and maintenance and Tel-Med tapes. Despite widespread publicity, the use of the system has been less than expected. Use by the Spanish-speaking people did not reach the anticipated 15%. One beneficial result of the project has been the communication and cooperation between the library and local health providers. Local health service agencies referred 125 persons to Tel-Med. There were 499 calls for tapes in English and 19 calls for tapes in Spanish. Tapes on many health topics were selected by a committee of residents and reviewed by local physicians. One of the local physicians donated $1,500 and promoted the service through talks at community organization meetings.	Spanish	Not Given	$ 3,985	$ 5,485
NM	State	Library Services to Rural Areas with limited English-speaking users. Most Spanish-speaking residents of the State also speak and read English. Many do not read Spanish. Spanish language materials are used mostly by children, the elderly and recent immigrants from Mexico. It is a mistake to assume that the large numbers of Spanish people in	Indian Spanish	2,000	$237,964	$237,964

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
NM	State (cont.)	the State are all "limited English-speaking". Bookmobiles continued to provide service to rural area citizens who do not have easy access to other library services. Bookmobiles traveled 101,823 miles, stopping at 274 communities on a monthly or bi-monthly basis; 280,573 books were circulated to 24,195 registered borrowers; 33 deposit collections were maintained, making 8,124 titles available at any given time. Some stop changes were made eliminating 3,139 miles. A questionnaire survey of rural patrons verified the belief that bookmobiles provide a more personally satisfying delivery than books by mail. The cost of delivering customized service continued to rise.				
NY	Clinton-Essex-Franklin Library	Akwesasne Library and Cultural Center. This project serves the people on the reservation and surrounding communities. This includes bookmobile service to area schools and a newsletter published twice a month with a circulation of 800. The library is open 60 hours a week. To date 129 new books have been received; circulation was 10,123, with 4,049 of that being in the summer. Summer attendance was 3,934. Because there were many maintenance problems with the bookmobile, fewer trips were made during the summer.	American Indian	11,559	$ 6,000	$ 6,000

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
NY	New York Public Library	Outreach. The LSCA ethnic outreach projects had been evaluated during 1980, leading to the reorganization of outreach services. The four neighborhood projects were eliminated, 3 Borough Community Specialists positions were established and the Community Liaison Assistants were reassigned throughout the System. The Community Information service in each branch library provides quick access to information about essential neighborhood services. While the Community Information Service addresses the needs of all persons, target groups are the Spanish-speaking, the unserved and the underserved. Branch foreign language collections were developed. Training on the Community Information Service was given to all Commuinty Liaison Assistants. Story hours in Spanish and English were presented by Pura Belpre, Puerto Rican author and storyteller. The 1981 Directory of Community Services contains 2,000 English and Spanish annotations and includes new and revised subject headings. New brochures in English and Spanish describing the services are available in all branches. More than 1,800 hours of special programs were offered attended by some 12,000 persons.	Spanish Chinese	12,000	$168,000	$168,000

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
NY	Queens Borough Public Library	New Americans. Focuses on new immigrant groups. Extensive outreach to organizations serving ethnic groups. Eleven English as a second language classes were held in the spring, all were oversubscribed, 285 students from 38 countries completed the courses. The foreign language books by mail service circulated 2,095 books in Chinese, Greek, Italian, Russian and Spanish, stimulated by annotated booklists in those five languages. A bilingual Russian-English poetry magazine was published, two survival skills and eight cultural programs had an audience of 599. Videotapes were made of Spanish-English Rights of Immigrants and of Russian-English job search techniques. There were Puerto Rican Travelling Theatre performances, and a trilingual program (Yiddish, Russian, Hebrew) of songs and sketches from the Yiddish Theatre of Moscow. Over 2,000 books were ordered. Overall 478 hours of special programs were offered which were attended by 6,919 persons. Grants from coporations have softened the effect of reduced LSCA funding. The project provided the target groups with useful programs and materials.	Spanish French Italian Chinese Russian Greek Yiddish	10,000	$ 70,000	$ 70,000

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
NY	Rochester Public Library	Biblioteca Manuel Alonso. The project provided books, magazines and reference services to these ethnic groups in their own neighborhood through bookmobile stops.	Spanish Italian	267	$ 6,000	$ 6,000
NC	Cumberland County Public Library and Qualla Boundary Public Library	Statewide Bilingual Library Program. The Foreign Language Center is operated by the Cumberland County Public Library to serve the multi-language needs of all residents in the State. The foreign born population is not concentrated into any one locale; nor is there any preponderance of one ethnolinguistic group. The collection was enlarged and improved significantly. The Center continues to subscribe to over 30 international periodicals in eight languages. During the past year the international recordings collection was broadened to emcompass folk and popular music as well as literary readings. The collection of ESL non-print materials was given more depth, the collection of materials for learning foreign languages was expanded. This is now one of the best non-print multi-language collections in the Southeast. Each month the Center's Newsletter highlights a specific resource of the collection. Other publicity efforts include talks,	Indian Spanish French Vietnamese Japanese Chinese German Hindi Korean Greek Hungarian Albanian Bengali Catalan Gujarati Icelandic Marathi Persian Urdu Polish Russian and many others	2,729	$ 72,500	$ 72,500

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
NC	Cumberland County Public Library and Qualla Boundary Public Library (cont.)	local publicity, and national publicity through an article in Library Journal. There were 5,034 information service transactions and 36,501 books, recorded materials and periodicals were circulated. Book circulation alone was up 187%. Generally more people are using the Center's resources and services each year as its offerings increase and the services improve. Talks by the Coordinator around the State have contributed to the increased demand, including a marked growth of use by the State's colleges. There has been also heavier demand for English-as-a-Second-Language materials. The Center works with organizations such as the Cape Fear Citizens Committee on Immigration, a volunteer group designed to help new Americans and the community at large with immigration, naturalization and visa problems. The LSCA grant to the Cumberland Library to operate the Foreign Language Center was $65,000. The Qualla Boundary Public Library serves Cherokee Indians. The $7,500 LSCA grant to that library for audiovisual materials and equipment enabled the agency to double the record collection and triple the filmstrip holdings.				

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
NC	Cumberland County Public Library and Qualla Boundary Public Library (cont.)	The library also received fifty items related to the Cherokee language or Indian culture, all of which received increasing use as the school year progressed. On August 14, seventy-five patrons, librarians, and dignitaries celebrated the fifth anniversary of library service by the Foreign Language Center. Hoke County Public Library has become a depot of the Chinese collection. Films have been borrowed from an agency of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and regularly shown to the Chinese residents here. Since English translations appear on the screen, the audiences are not totally Chinese. "A group of Chinese are working in a restaurant in Rockingham six days a week and twelve hours a day; each of them takes a day off during weekdays. The only schedule for them to watch movies together is when they finish their work at 11:00 p.m. Hoke County Library staff bring the films from Raeford to Rockingham when most folks have already gone to bed and return home at four o'clock in the morning when people are in sweet dreams! Since some of the new immigrants cannot				

LSCA Funded Library Service to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
NC	Cumberland County Public Library and Qualla Boundary Public Library (cont.)	understand English perfectly, and do not have sufficient time to read Chinese books due to the long work hours, films are the important library extension service we can offer."				
OR	NO REPORT					
SC	State	Service to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability. The development of a collection of foreign language materials for statewide use continued through a grant to the Charleston County Library to expand its collection of foreign language materials, by purchasing 23 periodical subscriptions, 203 books and an encyclopedia supplement. The book collection now numbers 1,229 volumes with 238 volumes being added during the year just past. Booklists of these titles were compiled and distributed to all public libraries in the State. Seventeen of 39 county and regional libraries used the foreign language interlibrary loan service; 137 of 138 requests were filled, with a circulation of 126 books, 2 periodicals and 9 miscellaneous items. Local circulation is estimated at 2,130 with favorable reaction to the collection. Charleston County Library staff cited the follwing problems related to the	Spanish French Italian German Greek Yiddish	120	$ 5,286	$ 5,286

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
SC	State (cont.)	acquisitions and loan of foreign language materials. 1) Delays encountered by U.S. jobbers in acquiring titles. 2) Short supplies of titles published by foreign houses; depletion of supplies by the time titles are listed in U.S. catalogs and review services.				
TX	Lubbock Public Library	Spanish speaking program. Activities consisted primarily of 750 showings of Spanish language films and filmstrips.	Spanish	19,314	$ 609	$ 609
UT	State	Limited English-speaking activities. Services were provided through the bookmobile program. Approximately 180 Cambodian and Vietnamese refugees were furnished library materials which included language and cultural learning aids. The Spanish reading collection was expanded and made available to Spanish-speaking laborers in the casino and tourist industry of Wendover. The bookmobile continues to serve the Indian Reservations throughout the State, approximately 6,604 Navajos and 1,813 Ute Indians were reached.	Indian Spanish Vietnamese Cambodian	9,326	$ 5,984	$ 48,863

LSCA Funded Library Service to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
VA	Williamsburg Regional Library	Aids for Persons with Limited English. Continuation of a project initiated in FY 1980 to help patrons who are learning English as a second language. Funds were used to purchase additional ESL books and cassettes, cassette players for circulation, and a book shelf to house the collection. Circulation of these materials increased, in part because of the cooperation with the Adult Skills Program at the College of William and Mary, where tutors refer their ESL students to the library's resources.	Spanish Oriental	702	$ 3,834	$ 3,834
WI	Manitowoc-Calumet Counties Federated Library System	Outreach Program Development. Activities were geared to adults who needed help in learning English as a second language and in adjusting to a new culture and environment. A Hmong-speaking coordinator developed materials in Hmong which provided guidance on coping with everyday necessities. Some of the topics covered "dressing for winter" and "going to the Doctor"; $7,000 were used to purchase audio-visual materials and equipment. There were film showings and tutoring sessions in English as a second language. The project met its objective of helping people manage their daily lives while adjusting to an unfamiliar way of life.	Hmong	200	$ 17,914	$ 17,914

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
WI	Milwaukee Public Library	Foreign Language Collection for Recently Arrived Immigrants. The Library purchased 2,351 titles in 10 languages. Materials for use by teachers of courses "English as a Second Language" were also purchased. Cambodian and Hmong books were most difficult to locate. Milwaukee has invested $5,000 in local funds for materials of this type due to the success of the project. Lists of acquisitions were sent to all public library systems. Translators were hired to help prepare catalog cards and publicize materials and to translate library card application forms into the foreign language.	Vietnamese Chinese Arabic Cambodian Hmong Korean Laotian Russian Thai Yiddish		$ 29,750	$ 34,750
WI	Milwaukee Public Library	Library service to Native Americans. This project continues work begun in 1978 when Milwaukee Public Library was awarded a LSCA grant to survey library needs of urban Indians in Milwaukee. In 1979, a grant was made to build the library's collection to service this clientele. In 1980-81 the focus became continued collection development and public service programming. Both agencies and individuals were able to borrow AV materials and equipment. Programs were jointly sponsored with other Native American agencies and a	Indian	5,835	$ 42,809	$ 42,809

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
WI	Milwaukee Public Library (cont.)	daily summer program including arts and crafts, storyhours and multi-media were established for children. Criteria were written and distributed to system librarians giving guidelines for selection of materials dealing with Native Americans. Library services to Native Americans were published throughout the county. The program will be partially funded for one more year through LSCA.				
WI	Winnefox Library System	Library Service to the Spanish Speaking. The migrant population in East Central Wisconsin appears to be declining according to social service agencies in the area. The locations originally selected for housing rotating collections were still satisfactory. The permanent collection of Spanish-language materials housed at the Berlin Public Library received somewhat limited use. A core collection of juvenile materials was used most. The biweekly Spanish-language film program continued to be very popular from July to November. Spanish-language films were supplemented by 16mm cartoons and old comedies from the system film collection. Most materials circulated disappeared and	Spanish	1,760	$ 4,600	$ 4,600

LSCA Funded Library Service to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
WI	Winnefox Library System (cont.)	those which were returned appeared to be extremely well-used. A solid core collection of materials has been built and resource sharing and general mutual support with various agencies continues to grow stronger.				
GU	Territorial	Statewide Library Program. The population of Guam is 90% bilingual with both English and Chamorro being the official languages. During FY 1981, 148 high interest low vocabulary books and 21 cassette kits were purchased. The public libraries jointly purchased and processed all materials for their collections; these included titles recommended by the branch libraries and those recommended by non-public library representatives. Every two weeks the bookmobile visits senior citizen centers and five low-cost housing areas. An average of 75 books were circulated at the low-cost housing stops. Five Civic improvement groups from two villages, Yona and Talofofo, have made requests to expand the bookmobile stops from one hour to three. The majority of the public library users are students who use the libraries heavily for school related research and reading; 4,559 items from the Guam Room collection were used during 1981.	Japanese Chinese Chamorro Filipino Korean Micronesian		$ 42,972	$489,184

LSCA Funded Library Service to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
PR	State	Public Library statewide program. Two new public libraries were opened. Inservice training and orientation sessions were held for library personnel, educational region administrators, agencies and citizen groups. Equipment and library materials were ordered and processed. Meetings were held with municipal officials in 7 cities. There were 198 cultural programs held in the libraries. Publicity was carried out through all media means.	Spanish		$657,136	$1,498,105
PR	State	Service to public housing projects. The Department of Housing provides space in community centers and the Department of Education supervises the organization and operation of library services in 22 housing projects. These library outlets are open Monday through Friday in the afternoon and evening. Orientation and training sessions were held for project personnel. Nearly 4,000 new book titles were processed.	Spanish		$ 15,150	$ 83,757
PR	State	Service to rural areas. This project provides basic book collections of 130 to 150 books of general reference and general interest reading for all ages. These 28 collections are deposited in private homes and community centers. Eleven additional rural communities are served by regional bookmobiles.	Spanish		$ 8,704	$ 26,384

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1981

State	Library	Project	Language(s)	Number People Served	Expenditures LSCA	Expenditures Total
PR	State	Bookmobile service. Overpopulated areas, municipalities without public libraries, small towns and outlying rural community schools (271 localities) are served by 9 bookmobiles which cover the island. Each unit is based in an educational region headquarters. The collections were enriched with 2,740 new book titles, bringing the total collection to 150,466, of which 95,471 are adult titles and 54,995 are juvenile. Overall circulation was 389,069 (360,301 items were in Spanish, and 28,786 were in English); 1,320 bookmobile visits were made.	Spanish		$ 76,820	$299,644
PR	State	Centralized Technical Processing. All materials are purchased and processed at a central facility and distributed through centers in educational regions. Some 29,474 new book titles were processed along with 180 new periodical and newspaper titles.	Spanish		$ 34,167	$100,663
VI	Territorial	Bilingual Services. The program consisted of support for the cultural heritage project "Emancipation: A Second Look", by providing Spanish translations of Emancipation materials. Direct services to Spanish speaking library users were curtailed when the Spanish speaking library technician in Frederiksted resigned.	Spanish	250	$ 208	$ 8,950

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT
OFFICE OF LIBRARIES AND LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES

Library Services to the Institutionalized

Fiscal Year 1981

By

Trish Skaptason

> "It is the purpose of the Library to provide the individual patient with an experience which is most akin to experience he had had in the outside community. As he browses in the library and selects what he wishes, he probably has the only experience within the institution for self-expresseion without restrictions and without a restricted environment. It is sometimes through reading that the reader is provided with an opportunity to relate to the outside world."

To the "outside world" the institutionalized are a hidden population. They are away from our eyes and our thoughts; and in bringing a support service that is not mandated by the regulations that govern the main functions of those institutions which house them, the providers of such services (as those provided by a library) often feel that they too are part of a hidden population. The Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) (P.L. 84-597, as amended) attempts to remedy one aspect of that problem. It is a State formula grant program that specifically required that a State establish and maintain a level of effort in the area of library services to those persons who are: 1) inmates, patients, or residents of penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages, or general or special institutions or hospitals operated or substantially supported by the State; or 2) students in residential schools for the physically handicapped (including mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech imparied, visually handicapped, or seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled or other health impaired persons who by reason thereof require special education) operated or substantially supported by the State. This summary covers all reports received by the U.S. Department of Education for fiscal year 1981 for those services rendered under LSCA to the institutionalized. This included both those projects claimed under the maintenance of effort requirements and any institutional projects which do not fit the above definition but are services rendered under the general Title I mandate to bring services to the unserved. This includes such projects as outreach by a public library to the county jail or the local nursing home.

Institutional librarianship is composed of high highs and low lows. This report and, especially this fiscal year, reflects that uneven rhythm. Some States have made great strides forward, many are holding even, while others feeling the economic ills more heavily, are finding years of progress slipping backwards. Any reader of this report should keep in mind that the reports submitted to the U.S. Department of Education under the LSCA program may reflect only a part of any State's program. Many States funds services that are not reported so that the maintenance of effort requirement for State

dollars does not get beyond the ability of the State to sustain in future years, as failure to do so could cost a State its future LSCA grant. Therefore, the trends detailed in this report might be only part of the picture.

The most notable trend for fiscal year 1981 was reflected not only in the reports covering the institutionalized, but was also reflected in the Title III reports covering multitype cooperative projects. As more of the institutional libraries become real libraries (and not just paperback book collections or donations from the local service club's annual charity drive) with a specially trained librarian, a real budget, and a plan for service to those within the institution, the value of the collection is not only increased to those within the institution but to those on the outside also. Institutional libraries are joining the regional network or State-wide data base as both a user and as a provider. As more and more halfway houses and group homes are used, not only as a pre-release technique for inmates or penal institutions but also for the mainstreamed of the mentally retarded, etc., cooperative arrangements with the public libraries are growing.

A decline in population in mental hospitals has left the librarians in those institutions with serious problems which have forced the issue of cooperation. The patients who formerly received the most service from the library are often no longer in the institution, but in group homes supported and located in a community away from the institution. Service should therefore come from the local public library. The local public library, however, may not be equipped to handle this problem. The materials needed to support this clientele are usually not available in the local public library or are not available in the numbers needed for porper support for this new gorup needing service. In addition, the local public librarian probably has not had any special training or experience in dealing with the needs of this special population. Funding of training for the librarians or programs for this clientele is a problem as the budgets at the local level are already streched as far as they can go (many libraries are already looking at what they can cut back) and the Federal dollars cannot be transferred out of the pool that formerly served this group, since the group home is not usually State supported. The population left in the institution are primarily those with multiple handicaps, short-term patients, those who have been institutionalized so long that they cannot adjust to the outside world, and the geriatric patients. These patients have extremely specific needs and often cannot cope with regular library materials.

In response to these special needs, there are more projects mentioning games, toys, sensory boards or even entire walls with sensory and manipulative segments. Specialized reading materials such as large type books, high interest/low vocabulary (hi/lo) books, coping skills packets (how to get a job, how to use public transportation, how to order in a restaurant, etc.), specialized A-V materials, etc., are all being purchased for the institutional library as never before. The expense of some of these materials, coupled with the budget cuts has forced the issue of pooling of resources. "Budget shortages have necessitated greater cooperation between units and this has furthered an appreciation of the services and programs of other agencies." (Connecticut Annual Report). More reports talk of cooperation between instititional libraries in the same category (i.e., between correctional institutions within the same State or between mental rehabilitation centers, etc.) as well as the cooperation between the institutional libraries and the nearby regional system or public library.

One creative librarian in an institution that changed from a population that included all levels of the mentally retarded to one that included only the profoundly retarded, found an interesting solution to her problem. Materials from the collection that had previously been used by the less retarded (who are now scattered in group homes) were sent to the nearest public library on interlibrary loan for temporary use either from the library or as deposit collections in the homes as part of an outreach project to the group homes. These collections could be rotated around to the various sites across the State and were available to not only those in group homes, but to any others in the community who desired to take advantage of the collection.

Many of the special materials found in the institutional library relate to the populations within that type of institution. Prison libraries have materials on the special problems of ex-offenders, prison life, rights of prisoners, etc. Mental health hospitals have materials on mental retardation, coping with the outside world, mental health therapy, etc. With the push for mainstreaming has come the need for such information, not only by the soon-to-be-released, but by their families, and even the community in which they are expected to function. Pre-release programs are on the rise and both the person being released and the community which is to recieve him should be prepared for that step.

The increase in pre-release and other programs being run or coordinated by the institutional library staff has resulted in several interesting trends. In addition to the increase in ccoperative projects with the local public libraries has come recognition within the institutional community itself. "Libraries are receiving greater acceptance and appreciation since they are domonstrating that they are not isolated units, but rather, integral parts of the educational growth of staff, patients, and clients. This is reflected in the increase library dollars spent by institutional and in the number and variety of programs requested by its patrons." (Connecticut Annual Report) South Carolina repeats this point in their 1981 report when they state, "An increased interest has been shown by administrators in the Department of Corrections largely due to the employment of a program-oriented staff person at an adult correctional facility. Programming is receiving greater attention at other correctional institutions. New administrators in two other institutions have expressed concern over and interest in the library program. It is hoped that such interest will lead to an improvement in library services."

The California Department of Corrections determined that not only was the library the best department within the institution to coordinate the pre-release information progran, since it could bring the various competing components of the pre-release program together (parole counselors, chaplains, A-V production center, etc.), but that they could handle the needed training for the professional staff of the library. They also determined that there was a need for a library coordinator at the Department level so that the state-wide program would run efficiently. This program also documented the increased need for librarians.

As administrators are educated in the positive aspects of library service within the institutional setting, opportunities for beneficial dialogs within the staff of the institution have increased. "A lessening of tension among inmates is cited by the jail administration as a very positive effect of the

library. Inmates themselves have told me that the library is the best thing the jail has going for it. (New Mexico Annual Report) The Utah Annual Report for 1981 states, "All of these activities have a calming effect on inmates which reduces tension and security problems. . . It has given them (the inmates) an opportunity to escape the tensions and pressures associated with their incarceration." Because of results of the work of institutional librarians and the funding of library programs in the institution by the State library programs under LSCA, many institutions that had nothing that could be pointed to as a library fifteen years ago, now have collections that are run by trained professionals. Many institutions have line items in their budgets for the running of these programs and their staff receives the support of the institution's administration.

Unfortunately, this picture of progress is neither universal nor is it permanent. "State institutions have always had funding problems and the current economic situtiation has only made the situation worse . . . libraries in most institutions have suffered. The trend has been to reduce both the library personnel and the hours of operations" (N.C. Annual Report) "Overcrowding of correctional facilities compounds the situation, increaing the demands on all correctional programs . . . Correctional libraries find themselves sliding on most priority ratings. These conditions could spell doom for all the progress made during the past decade through the Library Services (and) Construction Act." (Utah Annual Report) The Ohio Annual Report reflects these thoughts when they write, "Increasing population in the prisons are begining to put heavier demands on the libraries . . . In large measure, this priority being given to mataining professional librarians can attributed to the impact of LSCA projects on these institutions." And further, "The 1972 Long Range Program (sic) for library services in New Hampshire had three objectives for library services to institutions . . . these objectives have nearly been attained, yet I am concerned that the institutional program could easily crumble in the current budget squeeze. With LSCA funds the institutional libraries have developed good collections and materials. . . therefore, if Federal funds for materials and equipment are cut back or terminated, the institutional libraries will feel the impact immediately." (N.H. Annual Report)

Compounding the funding and programmatic issue is the problem of staffing the institutional library. High turnover has always been a problem in the institutional setting. With hiring freezes in effect for many State funded positions, even those States who have successfully gotten the librarian's salaries into the annual budget are finding themselves in trouble. Many vacated positions are left unfilled as a cost-saving device. Some of the reports list projects that did not start on time or had to be aborted due to the lack of a librarian. Other reports mention the resulting increased work load as librarians add other administrative duties to their workload or cases where the teaching staff had to take over running the library any way the could work out a schedule. Some State consultants try to keep a program together until someone can be hired to fill a vacancy or volunteers can be found to take over the running of the library.

Many State consultants have the task of training new institutional librarians as these positions are frequently filled with non-professional librarians. "Most (of these librarians) need training in the basics of librarianship." (S.D. Annual Report) Even State consultant positions, if vacated, may remain unfilled for several months. Several of the Annual Reports mention a doubling

up of duties within the State library staff to cover for just such an occurrence. Many State consultants are also in charge of selecting and dispersing of book and A-V mateirals to those institituons in the State or those without a trained professional librarian who knows the procedures for acquisitions. As the number of professional salaries some State institutions are able to carry dwindles, this workload also becomes greater.

Other problems and trends mentioned in the reports are those that have been listed for years. The problems include: the bias against giving funds to the institutionalized as punishment; the need to replace entire collections due to destruction during a riot or because of old faulty pipes or wiring; lockdown periods in which library privileges are suspended; the expense of special materials; collection figures which are inflated since many are not weeded and are comprised of cast off "Reader's Digests Condensed Books" and other such materials that have been donated to the institution; illiteracy figures which are higher than the average population; and collections that need replacement more frequently due to the wear and tear of higher circulation. Trends which have been highlighted in previous reports and continue into 1981 include: More reference materials or service from other better equipped libraries; bibliotherapy and special programming in the library; literacy classes; special language materials for limited-English speaking residents; more special materials for minority population within the institutions; more materials for the library that do not fit the traditional "library" concept, such a realia and A-V; and finally support for the educational programs (such as GED) within the institution.

Chart - $2,738,976 $11,171,882

A total of $2,738,973 LSCA funds and $11,130,869 State funds were used in fiscal year 1981 for library services to the institutionalized for a total of $13,869,842 reported expenditures nationwide. The major trend disernable in this area is that more and more States are holding spending to the exact level that must be maintained in order to earn the Federal funds. Most States have been increasing their level of expenditures in this areas since 1971, but 1981 shows a leveling off in many States. The reports clearly indicate cuts in this program in the unreported funds and that the current level is being held only due to the Federal requirements.

Attached to this report is a synopsis by State of the programs reported to this Office. This chart gives the State; the institution(s) or library(ies) involved; a short description of the project; the type of institution (if given). The abbreviations used are: C - Correctional, H - Hosptial, RS - Residental School, N - Nursing Home or Geriatric Center, O - Other, A - Adult, J Juvenile, D - School for the Deaf and Handicapped, and CD - County Jail or Detention Center). It also includes the population served and the Federal and State funding involved.

FIGURE 1

PROJECTS FUNDED UNDER LSCA FOR SERVICES TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED
FY 81

State	Institution of Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # ($ Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
AL	State Library (XX) (See next 5 projects for subproject details.)	12	3,923	21,600	51,205	72,805
	Tuscaloosa Public Library for Bryce Hospital (XX) Books and A-V.	1(H)	[900]	[5,680]	[23,788]	[29,468]
	Mobile Public Library for Searcy Hospital (XX) Books and A-V.	1(H)	[600]	[6,840]	[27,417]	[34,257]
	Horseshoe Bend Public Library for Draper Correctional Center; Tutwile Prison for Women; Staton Correctional Center; Frank Lee Youth Center (XX) Coop. with local Junior College to furnish needed books and materials.	4(C)	[1,900]	[3,600]	-0-	[3,600]
	Choctawhatchee Regional Library for Eufaula Adolescent Adjustment Center; Troy State Group Home; Vivian B. Adams School; 3 small residential schools (XX) Books and A-V purchased and processed by local Regional Library.	3(JC) 3(O) 3(RS)	[358]	[3,860]	-0-	[3,860]
	Dothan-Houston Memorial Library for Vaught-Blumberg Center and the Juvenile Division Center (XX) Purchase books.	1(JC) 1(RS)	[165]	[1,620]	-0-	[1,620]
AK	Grants to 9 public libraries to serve institutions. (81-4) On site collections; paperbacks by mail; long loan collections; Interlibrary loans.	18 = 9(AC) 3(RS) 4(N) 2(H)	1,333	8,700	19,639	28,339

tate	Institution or Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
Z	State Library and Adobe Mountain School; Arizona Correctional Training Facility; Arizona State Prison Complex (81-I-IV-9) Books for several institutions including some Spanish Language, self-help, re-entry information, reading materials for developmentally disabled State operated group homes, workshops, meetings, field visits, and consultant services. Also Note: "Who is a Censor? A Look at Censorship Issues in the Prison Library." A Bibliography prepared for the Library Services to Prisoners Section, ASCLA of the American Library Association. Monday June 29, 1981, San Francisco. By James E. Morgan, Institutional Consultant for Arizona.	31 = 13(C) 1(RS) 3(H) 12(O) ?	1,748	-0-	93,690	93,690
	Arizona Training Program at Coolidge (81-I-IV-1) Library needs assessment and program planning, has produced: "A Proposal for Updating Library Programs and Services at the Arizona Training Program at Coolidge", by Karen H. Jackson. (Arizona) Division of Developmental Disabilities District V Child Services. 26 p. October 81. Salary and consultant fees.	1(H)	N/A	2,370	36,935	39,305
	Arizona State Hospital (81-I-IV-2) Patient library collection development and salaries. A-V.	2(H)	350	7,504	13,235	20,739
	Prescol Public-Yavapai County Library for Arizona Pioneer Home (81-I-IV-3) Salary, books and equipment.	1(N)	170	7,500	7,500	15,000
	Arizona School for the Deaf (81-I-IV-4) Development of reference resources, programs, salaries, books, A-V, and equipment.	1(D)	432	2,290	36,234	38,524

State	Institution or Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
AZ	Safford Conservation Center (81-I-IV-5) Informational and recreational needs of Black American inmates, Inmate Advisory Committee, special materials, salaries, books and A-V.	1(AC)	48	3,235	7,178	10,413
	Catalina Mountain School Library (81-I-IV-6) Library development and improvement; including salaries, books, A-V and equipment.	1(JC)	130	12,227	21,730	33,957
	Fort Grant Training Center (81-I-IV-7) Back-up materials to inmates including books and A-V.	1(AC)	500	8,000	31,293	39,293
	Arizona Center for Women (81-I-IV-8) Library development including books and equipment.	1(AC)	200	1,874	4,483	6,357
	State Library (81-I-IV-4) Low vocabulary books, picture books with sound cassettes, toys and games, survey of group home residents.	12(H)	60	900	-0-	900
	Catalina Mountain School Library (81-I-IV-1) Librarian's salary.	1(JC)	200	-0-	9,000	9,000
CA	Department of Corrections (I-151-B-1) Three public libraries and three Correctional Institutions established a pre-release program - Prison based Community Resource Information Centers. Linking pre-release counseling programs, institutional libraries, parole agencies, and public libraries. To establish information links and channel released inmates into information networks in the outside world, including salaries and books.	3(C)	4,893	66,915	450,000	516,915

State	Institution or Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
CA	Karl Holton School/California Youth Authority (I-166-B-i) Cooperative library materials and equipment exchange service for A-V materials; satellite signal receiving equipment, music survey, interlibrary loan, training on reference materials for inmates and staff, including salaries and books. Increased funds from Youth Authority resulted.	4(JC)	1,540	62,400	420,000	482,400
	California Department of Youth Authority (I-170-B-i) Library service to reception center and clinics (includes short term wards and psychiatric program) including books, salaries and equipment.	7(JC)	2,623	64,500	430,000	494,500
	Contra Costa County Library (I-172-B-i) Sheriff's Department has furnished a 1 FTE paraprofessional at facility. Start up collection of print and non-print materials including non-English speaking and low literacy level materials, basic reference, basic professional collection for staff, A-V materials and equipment and catalog. Establish inmate advisory committee. Resulted in extension of program to furlough facility and rehabilitation center and a tripling of circulation.	1(CD)	383	24,700	-0-	24,700

State	Institution or Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
CO	State Library (2) Books, planning, Rotary Club collection deposited and sorted, 4 new State funded positions, newsletter. Cooperative meeting between institutional librarians, institutional consultant and Department of Institutions and Corrections. Cooperative meetings with public librarians, joining regional library systems, training library student intern resulted in increased awareness at library school. (See next 6 projects for details.)	36	7,600	80,109	111,386	191,495
	Ridge State Home and Training School -- Toys, manipulatables, realia, special catalog of materials in collection, upgrade of library, sensory wall; special programs.	1(H)	[620]	[15,000]	?	?
	Gilliam Youth Center -- A-V hardware and software, resource sharing, equipment, career materials.	1(RS)	[7,000]	[11,300]	?	?
	Adams County Detention Center -- New on-site library, books, and A-V.	1(C)	?	[2,000]	?	?
	Jefferson County Detention Center -- Start up of real library service, books, A-V, center staff on book advisory committee.	1(C)	?	[2,050]	?	?
	Pueblo Youth Detention Center -- Establish library.	1(JC)	?	[4,600]	?	?
	Zebulon Pike Detention Center -- Books, A-V in separate room.	1(C)	?	[3,050]	?	?

State	Institution or Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
CT	State Library (5.A) Increased librarians, monitoring, workshops. Subgrants to: 1) Department of Children and Youth Services for: a) State Receiving [$11,960 + $17,395 = $29,355] Home serving 200 children - Change from volunteer/donated collection to Librarian/Library = Books, maps, realia, A-V, equipment; b) Several institutional "mini-grants" from State $ for A-V and books; 2) Department of Corrections a) mini-grants for books and reference materials; 3) Department of Health and Mental Retardation mini-grants; 4) Department of Mental Health mini-grants - mostly A-V, Union list of A-V materials, musical instruments and recordings, bibliotherapy.	11(C) 17(RS) 14(H)		100,945	68,308	169,253
DE	State Library (1500081) Periodicals, books, equipment and consultant services. Problems in annual start-up by using CETA workers who start knowing little or nothing about running a library.	6(C) 8(H)	3,741	13,427	101,630	115,057
DC	District of Columbia Public Library (2) Film programs, books deposits and discussion programs.	?	?	1,889	13,300	15,189
GA	State Library (V) Direct services for prisoners by State Library. Most prisoners served through county or regional library systems.	?(C)	14,030	54,000	11,000	65,000

State	Institution or Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
HI	State Library (81-1) Hole Ho'Omalu Detention Home Detainees picked records and cassette selections. Also Note: State Library is working on new edition of "Minimum Standards for Libraries in Residential Institutions."	11(C) 4(RS) 14(H)	2,813	54,631	132,107	186,738
ID	State Library; State School for the Deaf and Blind; Youth Training Center at St. Anthony; State Hospital South; Idaho State Penitentiary (IV) Rebuilding library at State Pen after riot; assistance to 120-day farms; interlibrary loans for State library; magazines, books and materials for collection development. (All other institutions receive service through outreach from local public libraries.	3(C) 1(RS) 3(H)	12,000	5,000	71,000	76,000
IL	State Library (XIII) Contract to study what they need to improve.	25(C) 8(H)	24,980	43,073	1,325,259	1,368,332
IN	State Library (A-1-4) Grants; Consultant (visits monthly, conducts workshops, produces newsletters, monitors and checks against standards), grants for books, equipment, salaries and programs.	21(C) 3(RS) 1(N) 11(H) 1(O)	24,700	52,404	78,215	130,619
IA	State Library (81 IV) Salaries, books, A-V, equipment, inmate committees to select books, Summer reading program used by institutions with children, meetings, newsletters, ILL from State library, hi/lo books, reference training, film programs, story hours, job training, seminars, poetry and monitoring.	6(C) 4(RS) 7(H)	5,359	45,000	136,653	181,653

State	Institution of Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
KS	State Library (I-81-III) Regional libraries and three public libraries serve the institutions, 1) Leavenworth Public Library to Kansas State Penitentiary 1,115 inmates $11,062 + 1,429 = 12,491 (GED and Life Skills program) A-V. 2) Wichita Public Library to 16 institutions - Films from Film Center to support program.	4(C) 3(RS) 1(N) 7(H)	5,092	39,509	1,429	40,938
KT	State Library (4) Conferences, Consultant Services. (Subgrants as follows)		5,680	39,500	50,000	89,500
	Audubon Youth Development Center -- Books.	1(JC)	[35]			
	Central State Hospital -- Books, periodicals, A-V, and programs.	1(H)	[225]			
	Danville Y.D.C. -- Books, periodicals, A-V.	1(JC)	[190]			
	Eastern State Hospital -- Books, music room.	1(H)	[230]			
	Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women -- Books, subscriptions, A-V.	1(AC)	[120]			
	Kentucky School for the Blind -- Books, A-V, realia, braille, records, L-P books, etc.	1(D)	[125]			
	Kentucky School for the Deaf -- Books, A-V.	1(D)	[420]			
	Kentucky State Penitentiary -- Books, subscriptions.	1(AC)	[720]			
	Kentucky State Reformatory -- Books, subscriptions.	1(AC)	[1,650]			
	Luther Lucket Corrections Complex and the Kentucky Correctional Psychiatric Center -- Books.	2(H)	[600]			
	Morehead Treatment Center -- Books, subscriptions, A-V.	1(JC)	[35]			

State	Institution of Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
KT (cont.)	Oakwood State Hospital -- Books, subscriptions, A-V.	1(H)	[370]			
	Roederer Farm Center -- Books, subscriptions.	1(AC)	[150]			
	Western State Hospital -- Film programs, books, subscriptions, A-V equipment.	1(H)	[340]			
	Blacklurn Correctional Complex -- Newspapers, paperbacks, periodicals.	1(AC)	[200]			
	Western Kentucky Forensic Center -- Newspapers, paperbacks, periodicals.	1(AC)	[150]			
	Frankfort Career Department Center -- Newspapers, paperbacks, periodicals.	1(AC)	[80]			
	Bell County Forestry Camp -- Newspapers, magazines, paperbacks.	1(AC)	[40]			
LA	State Library (8) Consultant services, interlibrary loans from State collection, films, annual meetings, site visits, evaluation and monitoring, cataloging and processing of books, A-V, including hi/lo books. (Subgrants as follows)	1(JC) 1(RS) 1(H)	509	96,960	44,726	141,686
	Northwest Louisiana State School -- New library, A-V, books, subscripts, equipment, music, story hour, film programs.	1(RS)	[230]			
	Greenwell Springs Hospital -- Books, A-V, periodicals, equipment; problems, off to slow start.	1(H)	[135]			
	Louisiana Training Institute -- Books (hi/lo, paperbacks) A-V, periodicals, equipment.	1(JC)	[144]			
MD	State Library (III), Consultant Services, evaluations. (See next five projects for subgrants included in this project.)	2(C) 2(H)	118,541	100,616	200,000	300,616

State	Institution or Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
MD (cont.)	Correctional Education Branch (III-A) Correctional education, new furnishings for several facilities, redesign one facility.	?(C)	[111,052]	[56,918]		[56,918]
	Montrose School (III-B) Extend materials and hours of service to leisure time beyond school use.	1(JC)	[3,538]	[13,973]		[13,973]
	Springfield Center (III-C) Moved to larger space and added professional librarian.	1(H)	[2,446]	[16,725]		[16,725]
	Patuxent Institution (III-D) Satellite Library Centers, leisure reading (paperbacks).	1(H)	[605]	[2,000]		[2,000]
	Maryland Rehavilitation Center (III-E) Film project inclueing general public showings of "Texas II" films on adjustment, etc. to 18,396 viewers.	1(H)	[900]	[11,000]		[11,000]
	Baltimore County Public Library (II-O) Service to County Jails - New facility.	1(CD)	?	18,034	-0-	18,034
	Frederick County (II-P) County Jail, books, legal services, legal reference course.	1(CD)	2,494	13,315	-0-	13,315
	Queen Ann County (II-Q) Library materials.	2(CD)	160	6,000	-0-	6,000
	Southern Maryland Regional Library Association (II-R) Cooperative project - rotating librarian.	4(CD)	178	34,260	-0-	34,260
	Dorchester County (II-S) Public Library service to local jail - support for GED, career information, hi/lo materials.	1(CD)	?	2,500	-0-	2,500
ME	State Libarry (VI) Consultant services, films, reference services, encourage institution libraries to join regional system, cataloging through NELINET, and interlibrary loans.	3(C) 2(RS) 2(H)	2,250	51,425	140,391	191,816

State	Institution or Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
MA	State Library (9.0) Consultant Services to all State Institutions site visits, meetings, regional library support, and workshops.	12(C) 6(RS) 26(H)	[12,048]	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Correctional Institutions (9.1) Salaries, books, equipment, materials for non-reading adults, and new library.	12(C)	3,473	-0-	114,502	114,502
	Mental Health Institutions (9.2) Salaries, books, A-V equipment, low-level mateirals for non-reading adults.	8(H)	7,086	-0-	162,057	162,057
	Public Health Institutions (9.3) Salaries, books, equipment.	7(H)	1,489	-0-	32,505	32,505
MI	State Library (4) Consultant services, site visits, books including paperbacks; Needs assessment of correctional facilities libraries plus evaluation instrument undertaken (evaluation by team)	16(C) 1(RS) 1(H) 10(O)	17,300	58,572	32,872	91,444
MS	State Library (V-A) Consultant Service, books, subscriptions, A-V, workshops, programs, monitoring/evaluation, new libraries/renovations and rotating collections.	4(C) 7(RS) 8(H) 5(O)	37,459	26,627	77,537	104,164
	State Library (V-B) Visits, deposit collections, books carts, books, A-V, realia. Grants to institutions via public library delivery of service to: 1) Natchez Charity Hospital; 2) South Mississippi State Hospital; 3) North Mississippi Retardation Center.	3(H)	900	9,500	-0-	9,500
	State Library (I) Salaries, books, and A-V. (Not reported is the State Consultant Services and the newsletter "DA News".)	7(C) 3(RS) 7(H) 6(O)	13,000	63,925	127,000	190,925

State	Institution or Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
MT	State Library (3) Consultant Services to 11 listed institutions, paperbacks, hardbacks, magazines and newspapers, subscriptions, legal materials, hi/lo books, A-V, LP books, public library services to institutionalized (some inhouse, some direct from State Library). Includes salaries, books.	2(JC) 2(AC) 2(RS) 1(D) 2(N) 2(H)	2,985	37,352	52,433	89,785
NE	State Library (81.5) Literacy Programs, consultant services, network support, paperbacks, self-evaluation report due in '82 - grants for books.	2(JC) 2(AC) 2(D) 4(N) 5(H) 1(O)	4,448	17,799	162,897	180,696
NV	State Prison (I-80-10) Books, update telephone directories, fiction, self-help books, inmate clerks.	1(AC)	1,681	2,178	-0-	2,178
	Nevada Youth Training Center (I-80-II) Survival skills kits.	1(JC)	?	4,200	-0-	4,200
NH	State Library (2) (See next 5 projects for details)	6	2,016	39,509	97,463	136,972
	New Hampshire State Prison - New location, books for those with limited reading skills, record player, State funded loan collection;	1(AC)	?	?	?	?
	Mackown Library/New Hampshire Hospital - Subscriptions, listening area, program, salaries.	2(H)	?	?	?	?
	Youth Development Center - Lost librarian, have magazines and paperbacks.	1(JC)	?	?	?	?
	Laconia State School and Training Center (Mentally Retarded) -- Collect building.	1(RS)	?	?	?	?
	Glencliff Home for the Elderly - materials (print and non-print).	1(N)	?	?	?	?

State	Institution or Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
NJ	State Library (5) Consultant services, jail service, workshops, Institutional Library Task Force, evaluation and monitoring.	1(C) 5(RS) 1(H)	2,881	129,815	252,524	382,339
	Arthur Brisbane Child Treatment Center (5A) Emotionally disturbed children served by Video Taping Center.	1(RS)	70	4,289	-0-	4,289
	Correctional Institution for Women (5B) Books, A-V, equipment, speakers, programs such as "Women in Prison", "Women in the Work Force", Battered Women, etc.	1(AC)	230	3,436	-0-	3,436
	Department of Human Services Division of Youth and Family Services (5A and 5C) Coordinated program in 4 centers.	4(RS)	192	55,701	-0-	55,701
	Greystone Park Psychiatric Hospital (5-B) Books and equipment.	1(H)	700	5,000	-0-	5,000
	Leesburg State Prison (5-C) Upgrade books collection.	1(AC)	950	7,500	-0-	7,500
	New Lisbon State School (5-D) Mentally Retarded Center changing from children to adults so had to change furniture and materials.	1(RS)	1,039	16,000	-0-	16,000
	Jersey City Public Library for Hudson County Correctional Center and auxillary units (2F) Salaries, legal and other reference books, career and voc. ed. Rutgers University School of Law - Prison Law Clinic as experiment. Spanish books, fiction, and interlibrary loans.	4(CD)	1,143	35,000	-0-	35,000
	Camden Public Library (2-A) Service to County Jail as part of larger outreach project.	1(CD)	N/A	15,800	-0-	15,800
	Elizabeth Public Library (2D) Outreach to jail.	2(CD)	420	37,098	-0-	37,098

State	Institution or Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
NJ	Somerset County Library (2-I) Serves as branch in jail of County Public Library, reference, inter-library loan, legal materials, paperback books, A-V film programs.	1(CD)	1,064	11,023	-0-	11,023
	Woodbridge Public Library to New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers (2J) New library, modified golf cart for transportation for wheelchair bound, special aids, visits to wards.	1(N)	400	2,315	-0-	2,315
	Hunterdon State School (5-D) A-V, books for severely retarded, creative dramatics sensory exploration.	1(RS)	968	17,875	-0-	17,875
NM	Library Divison (5) Consultant Services, State funds not broken out by subgrant.	16	7,400	[27,300]	41,013	41,013
	New Mexico School for the Deaf - Captioned TV programs of interest to teens.	1(D)	[135]	2,150	-0-	2,150
	New Mexico School for the Visually Handicapped - Materials on rehabilitation, self-development, living skills, non-fiction tapes.	1(D)	[97]	1,000	-0-	1,000
	New Mexico Boys School - Books including an incentive reading program, film projectors.	1(JC)	[466]	2,700	-0-	2,700
	Los Lunas Hospital and Training School - A-V programs.	1(H)	[366]	12,785	-0-	12,785
	Fort Bayard Hospital - A-V, puppet plays, and materials for nursing home.	1(N)	[199]	1,012	-0-	1,012
	Forensic Hospital - Paperbacks and periodicals.	1(H)	[82]	500	-0-	500
	Central New Mexico Correctional Facility; Roswell Corretional Center; Penitentiary of New Mexico; Radium Springs Center for Women; Camp Sierra Blanca - extension of service hours, reference materials, current books, periodicals, multi-cultural living skills, hi/lo books.	5(AC)	[901]	6,003	-0-	6,003

State	Institution or Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
NM (cont.)	Bernalillo County Mental Health/Mental Retardation Center - Self help materials, group therapy films.	1(H)	?	400	-0-	400
	New Mexico Rehabilitation Center - Periodicals and reference materials.	1(RS)	[566]	750	-0-	750
	Santa Fe Public Library (2-J) Establish a library in Jail (County) books mostly paperbacks, magazines, newspapers, film programs, salary, equipment, service to isolation cells, 80% of population viewed each film program. Public Library not to fund in '82 so guard has been trained to keep library open.	1(CD)	1,279	7,375	-0-	7,375
NY	State Library (#2) Consultant Services, (evaluation, planning) collection of statistics, workshops, books A-V, salaries, needs assessment survey. (See next 3 projects for subproject details; Federal totals on individual projects - no State breakouts.)	1(C) 1(RS) 1(H)	101,811 [2,447]	33,967 65,999	10,000 2,106,358	43,967 2,172,357
	Helen Hayes Hospital (2A-81-0149) Physically handicapped students supported via reference materials on education, housing, transportation, advocacy, legislation on mainstreaming, nutrition, government programs, independent living, sex, job skills, etc. Books, pamphlets, A-V, L-P books, music, spoken tapes, Patient Advocacy Center.	1(RS)	[400]	[7,000]	?	?
	State Department of Correction Services (2A-81-0151) Prototype for Statewide interagency I & R system. Systematic Referral and Information Services. Computer-based resource file of human services so that separation - eligible inmates with special problems can go to community agencies in their returning community. Combines the diagnostic capabilities of DOCS counselors and I & R PLAN. (Pre-release Liaison Agency Network) - added 6 counties to data base, which includes NYC.	5(C)	[247]	[32,138]	?	?

State	Institution or Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
NY (cont.)	New York Division for Youth Central Youth Resources Library (2A-81-0152) Participated in productions of Childcare Worker Training Manual, Statewide distribution of Catalogs of A-V material and books purchased under LSCA, resource list of material on dealing with youth, public services announcements, cooperative project with Department of Corrections, books, A-V, journals, periodicals, Harlem Valley Library opened and then expanded, planning and survey of residents interest for library at Red Hook including acquiring equipment and space, and purchase of Bilingual materials.	1(JC)	[1,800]	[26,861]	?	?
	Chemug-Southern Tier Library System (81-0016) Planning meetings, workshops, books to jails from book dealers and "Friends", groups. Started library at one jail, established book collections at 2 health related facilites, art print collections to 6 institutions, film programs in 7 institutions, interlibrary loans, deposit collection and film service to local jails.	48(O)?	900	1,750	-0-	1,750
	Finger Lakes Library System (81-0034) Youth confined in closed homes learning how libraries can help via A-V programs, books for deposit collections, programs including new games, orienteering and gardening; library use skills program; job hunting skills, catalog of A-V and booklists.	10(RS) 29(O)	175	13,000	-0-	13,000
	Pioneer Library System (81-0090) Para legal service to Monroe County Jail inmates plus study on how to expand service to Spanish-speaking jail population, re-entry information used to make a "kit" for soon to be discharged, moved law library to larger quarters, books (law), newspapers, salary of P.T.E.	1(CD)	1,740	10,901	-0-	10,901
NC	State Library (#5 anb #6) Library materials and equipment grants, consultant services including evaluations, site visits, training, coordination of donations, visits by other librarians; etc. Survey services vs. standards. Films from State Library.	14(C) 8(RS) 6(H)	50,000	23,037	155,107	178,144

State	Institution or Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
ND	State Library (2) Salaries, materials and equipment, workshop.	2(C) 3(RS) 1(H)	2,000	32,337	53,213	85,550
OH	State Library (I-6-81) Consultant Services, monitor and evaluate grantees, long-range plans, networking plans and implementation by some.	18(C) 3(RS) 32(H)	35,000	4,694	27,278	31,972
	Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (I-6A-1-81) Video tape programs, A-V services, paperbacks, problem solving, upgrading library services, reference, discussion groups, Voc. Ed., literacy, sharing among institutionalized. Books and reference, bulletin boards for P.R., phone books, inmate advisory groups, hobbies, coping skills, interlibrary loans, hi/lo, periodicals, career materials for center, Spanish language materials, newsletter, bookmobile service, GED support, joined OHIONET for interlibrary loans and cataloging.	8(AC)	[12,000]	91,790	203,208	294,998
	Ohio Youth Commission (I-6A-2-81) (See next 3 project for details)	3(JC)	[450]	20,442	33,340	53,782
	Indian River School - rotating cottage collections (paperbacks, music and players and headphones, newspapers.					
	Cuyahoga Hills Boys School - programs (creative writing system 80), extended hours, literacy training.					
	Mohican Youth Camp - materials for recreation (books, filmstrips, games, magazines) contests (1 book free each 5 read)					
	Central Ohio Psychiatrict Hospital (I-6A-3-81) Pre-release program (grooming, public transportation, job awareness, use of leisure time, goal setting) field trips, films, speakers, paperbacks and ha[illegible]ks on survival skills, music period[illegible]s, P.R., salaries.	1(H)	[355]	4,287	25,964	30,251

State	Institution or Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
OH	Dayton Mental Health and Developmental Center (I-6A-4-81) Expand services in forensic unit and "Civil" hospital unit, salaries, books, A-V, equipment, paperbacks, periodicals, films, reading stimulation (free book for 3 read) use of library, music.	1(H)	[150]	6,500	28,702	35,202
	Lima State Hospital (I-65-5-81) Salaries, books, A-V, equipment, etc. Library as educational backup tool, reference, periodicals, video tapes, Voc. Ed. materials, "job week".	1(H)	[290]	8,135	31,380	39,515
	Orient Developmental Center (I-6A-6-81) Salaries, books, A-V, live performers (concerts, puppets, comedian, storytelling, etc.)	1(H)	[700]	1,690	19,704	21,394
	Tiffin Developmental and Mental Health Center (I-6A-7-81) Salaries, books, storytime and discussion skills, A-V (slide-tape program) to be produced, film program.	1(H)	[90]	1,950	13,555	15,505
	Columbus Developmental Center (I-6A-8-81) Video cassette programs on community skills development - public transportation, public restaurants, selecting clothing.	1(H)	[698]	4,050	5,530	9,580
	Cuyahoga County Public Library (I-16-A-81) (See following descriptions)	3(C) 1(N) 2(H)	11,888	30,348	69,229	99,577
	Warrensville Jail; Cuyahogy Hills Boys School; House of Corrections - How to, arts and crafts, Voc. Ed. materials, recreational books, films, records, games, programs, career, loans, workshops;					
	Suburban General Hospital - magazines, books;					
	Suburban Pavilion - music (tapes and live) non-fiction, speakers; Warrensville Center (M Ret) - salaries books, A-V.					

State	Institution or Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
OH	Fairfield County District Library (I-16-B-81) Project Hermes includes a component for service to county jail - paperbacks, comic books, career pamphlets, magazines, P.R. within jail.	1(CD)	1,200	N/A	N/A	N/A
OK	State Library (#4) Developed statistical report forms for institutions for comparison against national standards. Consultant services, books, periodicals and A-V, salaries.	10(C) 7(RS) 4(H)	9,109	30,000	275,150	305,150
PA	State Library (XII) Salaries, books, A-V, equipment. (See next 6 projects for details)	5(C) 2(H)	60,000	135,337	819,434	954,771
	George Junior Republic of Pennsylvania (XII-81-41-I) Librarian hired, filmstrips, programs increase use of library by reluctant readers, books, A-V, and equipment.	1(JC)	[219]	[23,055]	-0-	[23,055]
	Laurelton Center (XII-81-51-I) Books, A-V and equipment. No report as project is just beginning.	1(H)	?	[4,840]	-0-	[4,840]
	Somerset State Hospital (XII-81-77-I) Additional librarian to expand hours and services to locked units. Bibliotherapy, books, A-V, and equipment.	1(H)	?	[29,800]	-0-	[29,800]
	State Correctional Institution at Huntington (XII-81-83-I) Collection development, books.	1(C)	?	[4,840]	-0-	[4,840]
	State Correctional Institution at Muney (XII-81-84-I) Salary, books, A-V equipment for career resource center.	1(AC)	?	[40,102]	-0-	[40,102]
	State Correctional Institution at Pittsburgh (SCIP Diagnostic Center and Greenburg Facility) (XII-81-85-I) Salaries, books, A-V, equipment, cultural enrichment programs (UFO's chess, art, etc.).	2(AC)	?	[32,700]	-0-	[32,700]

State	Institution or Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
RI	State Library (?) Consultant Services Clearinghouse on Cable T.V., etc. Conference industry, transportation to conferences, cooperation with alternate care facilities, promoted increased staffing, resource sharing. (See next 7 projects for details.) Youth Correctional and Education Center - Materials on drug/alcohol abuse and sex education programs; General Hospital - New library, staffing plans; Ladd Center - Bookmobile from State Library; Haskins Park - Bookmobile from State Library; Training School - New professional librarian, alternate funding; Youth Correctional Center - Programs; Adult Correctional Institution - Programs, new library in minimum security.	3(C) 2(RS) 3(H) 5(O)	5,892	30,282	112,308	142,590
SC	State Library (VI-A) Consultant services, grants-in-aid, paperbacks, programming, bibliotherapy, aid in collection building and weeding, interlibrary loan and reference aid from State Library, uniform policy for youth services schools, films selection and programs, workshops, scholarship for institution librarian, monitoring and evaluation.	2(JC) 16(AC) 7(RS) 4(H) 5(O)	21,965	42,821	389,945	432,766

State	Institution or Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
SD	State Library (6) Consultant Services, training, site visits. (Dollar Totals include Subgrants with breakouts given below; no breakouts for population served.)	3(C) 3(RS) 1(N) 3(H)	2,650	32,547	53,993	86,540
	Crippled Chilrens' School and Hospital;			[1,848]	[11,275]	[13,123]
	Custer State Hospital;			[-0-]	[1,160]	[1,160]
	Human Services Center;			[4,562]	[17,585]	[22,147]
	State Penitentiary;			[5,340]	[3,220]	[8,560]
	Redfield State Hospital;			[3,698]	[1,720]	[5,418]
	School for the Deaf;			[1,856]	[6,979]	[8,835]
	School for the Visually Handicapped;			[564]	[7,526]	[8,090]
	State Training School at Plankinton;			[1,567]	[1,017]	[2,593]
	State Veterans' Home;			[2,805]	[1,220]	[4,025]
	Youth Forestry Camp;			[1,400]	[2,291]	[3,691]
TN	Correctional Institutions (I-E-1) Salaries, books, A-V, consultant visits, meetings with local or regional librarians, per capita base and incentive $ for librarians and special projects, re-entry materials, reference materials, coping materials, cooperation with regional systems, workshops, evaluation by Advisory Council, ethnic materials, cooperation with Alternative Training and Employment Program (ATEP).	16(C)	6,515	20,000	10,000	30,000

State	Institution or Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
TN	Mental Health Institution (I-E-2) Salaries, books and A-V, Study of print utilization, workshops, consultant visits, art display, National Library Week, cooperation between institutions.	8(H)	4,450	15,000	7,500	22,500
TX	State Library (6) Salaries, books, A-V; centralized acquisitions for State Institutions, for books and A-V materials, and Consultant services for evaluation, planning, needs assessment, and collection development; meetings and workshops.	9(C) 14(RS) 9(H) 1(O)	38,000	39,870	279,358	319,228
UT	State Library (III) Salaries and books. (See next 5 projects for subgrant details.)	2(C) 2(RS)	2,400	30,000	69,847	99,847
	State Hospital - Furniture, A-V program and equipment with discussion groups, books, L-P books;					
	Utah State Training School - A-V equipment, music multiple headset setup, recorded performances of students on Video Tape;					
	Utah State Prison - ABE, GED, Voc. Ed., college program backup, legal, A-V, recreational reading;					
	Utah Schools for Deaf and Blind - realia, books, A-V, subscriptions, media index, equipment and furniture, T.V. with caption decoder, increase hours, RIF;					
	Utah State Training School and Youth Development Center - paperbacks, hardback reference and non-fiction, A-V, equipment, salaries and books.					
VT	State Library (81-6) Books, salaries, equipment, circulation of films from State Library, consultant services, literacy programs at all 7 correctional facilities.	7(C) 3(RS) 5(H) 5(O)	1,564	15,000	87,719	102,719
VA	York County Public Library (81-1) Service to jail, paperbacks.	1(CD)	15-35	425	-0-	425

State	Institution or Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
VA (cont.)	Newport News Public Library System (81-1) Newport News City Jail, Newport News City Farm, Newport News Juvenile Detention Home - paperbacks and deposit collection.	1(JC) 2(AC) 3(CD)	245	3,000	-0-	3,
	Alexandria Library (81-1) Books for correction center.	1(CD)	?	3,000	-0-	3,000
	State Library (81-5) Helping Institutional libraries meet ACA/ALA standards and ALA Health and Rehabilitation Library Service, Division standards, consultant services, new facilities.	45(C) 3(RS) 8(H) 4(O)	19,142	41,896	125,000	166,896
	Bristol Public Library (81-8) Service to local jail as part of larger outreach project.	1(CD)	?	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Central Rappahannock Regional Library (81-8) Service to correctional facilities as part of a larger outreach project.	5(CD)	?	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Newport News Public Library System (81-8) Circulation materials in rotating collections in nursing homes.	5(N)	885	1,050	-0-	1,050
	Staunton Public Library (81-8) Jail service as part of a larger outreach project.	1(CD)	?	N/A	N/A	N/A
WA	State Library (81-2-IV) Books, salaries, A-V, equipment, Consultant Services, goal setting process, 12 goals in response report, 1 correctional library lost in riot, hi/lo and sharing of same; realia, input to WLN: ILL to Public Library also.	24(C) 5(RS) 4(H) 9(O)	9,700	18,789	577,256	596,045
WV	State Library (5) Consultant Services, service and/or cooperation from local, regional and county libraries, workshops, site visists, statistical reports, relocation or equipment to greatest need, books, magazines, L-P magazines.	10(C) 1(D) 9(H) 2(N) 4(O)	10,052	-0-	161,383	161,383

State	Institution or Library (Project Number) Description	Institution # (& Type)	Population Served	LSCA $	State & Local $	Total $
WY	State Library (8) Consultant Services, ordering and processing of book orders and A-V materials, workshops.	5(C) 2(RS) 1(D) 2(N) 2(H)	2,022	39,500	50,051	89,551
Guam	Nieves M. Flores Memorial (3) (See next 3 projects for details.)	1(C) 1(RS) 1(H) 1(O)	1,000	9,883	13,424	23,307
	Penitentiary - moved to new library, periodicals;					
	Hospital - paperback collection and periodicals;					
	Youth Hall - books and periodicals included reference, hi/lo books.					
PR	State Library (?) Books, training included orientation, equipment, cultural and social activites, evaluation of service and inventory of holding in 16 penal institutions. Bookmobile service to (34) 33 mental, aging, etc. homes.	18(C) 1(RS) 1(H) 34/33(O)	59,704	80,195	42,368	122,563
VI	State Library (CP81-4) Replacement of equipment for library destroyed in fire at Golden Grove Adult Correctional Facility; salary for new librarian, periodicals only (due to delay in Federal Funding).	2(C) 1(RS) 2(H)	350	13,000	44,249	57,249
	TOTALS		832,874	2,738,976	11,171,882	13,910,858

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT
OFFICE OF LIBRARIES AND LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES
STATE AND PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES BRANCH

Library Services to the Older Reader

Fiscal Year 1981

By

Trish Skaptason

In the last two years, governmental bodies in the United States have undergone a great "belt tightening" as the economical state of this country started affecting their budgets. Restraints on funds available to local and state governments have caused critical eyes to be turned on all "non-essential" programs. Funding for public libraries has had a hard time competing with such services as fire and police protection. As public library after public library has had to reevaluate its budget, services to special groups have had to take cuts. Special services to the aging have been no exception.

The Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) was amended in 1973 to include a new Title IV for Older Reader Services. Starting in 1974, and continuing to this time, this title has never been funded because public libraries were funding programs for the aging under the more general Title I mandate to bring library service to the unserved. In the era of ever expanding budgets, this did not seem to matter as libraries across the nation were turning outward and looking into their communities to find out who was not coming to the library and why. Outreach services to many types of disadvantaged populations came into being using LSCA funds as the seed money in getting started.

The hope for the future of aging projects, at the time, was shared by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare office that was responsible for administering LSCA. A paper issued during that period stated, "My optimism about library services to elderly people -- especially to the enormous number of "unreached" and "unserved" elderly -- stems from the heartening rash of new programs and demonstration projects which have come to my attention lately." The paper went on to state that 38 states had one or more new projects aimed explicitly at the aging. The use of Federal dollars to start projects was seen as a valid Federal involvement. A 1972 study by HEW on library services to the aging found that such services often cost about 50% more to render than general library services. It was therefore assumed that if Title IV were funded that the Federal dollars would serve as an impetus in getting the libraries across the nation started into this service area, and that once undertaken that the concept would take hold at the local level. It is this very cost factor that is now playing such an important role in the decrease of monies going toward services for the aging.

As libraries are forced to take a hard look at their budget, expensive services (especially any service whose users are not actively requesting such services) are being sacrificed so that the book collection is kept up to date and the

hours of service are not cut back too far. The outreach program of many libraries has given way to simple maintenance. Additionally, those libraries who still have outreach programs in their budgets frequently do not have aging segments as part of the service plan. The projects are often aimed at the more vocal disadvantaged populations, or for those programs which have a requirement for expenditure -- such as the maintenance of effort requirement for the Blind and Physically Handicapped program under LSCA.

While studies have shown that the aging are one of the most frequent users of the small public library, others have shown that "Gray" activism has been mostly confined to the more urban areas of the country. The majority of the aging do not request special services of any kind. These people, who were raised in the "do or do without" period of our country's history, have a hard time adjusting to the concept that special services should be available for their use. Couple this with the lack of transportation that is common for many of the elderly, and the situation is one in which the aging are not at the critical budgetary meetings to defend their need for special services.

This office has for several years issued an annual report to Congress on library services to aging under LSCA. Unfortunately, statitstics on populations served and actual dollars spent have not been required in that report. For this reason, a detailed and accurate comparison of service trends cannot be made; but a glance at what information is available (Figure 1) shows the curve that services to aging under LSCA have been on over the last ten years. (The reader should keep in mind that the methodolgy for those reports that did include statistics has changed over the years. The pre-1975 reports are slightly inflated as they included a percentage of the services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped dollars in the total expenditures. This figure is no longer added to this report.) The critical period that should be noted is the last three years.

In 1979, optimism was still great even though some libraries were already reporting budget problems. Many libraries were still expanding their outreach projects and new and innovative demonstration projects were frequent. The 1980 report sounded the first alarm over the cutbacks in projects, but there was still alot of creative and innovative projects being carried out and the reports reflected this attitude. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said about the 1981 reports.

In the two year period betwween 1979 and 1981 there was a 47% drop in LSCA funds being used for aging projects, a 92% drop in State and local monies, and a total drop of 67% in funds being spent on projects that are either specifically aimed at the aging or mention the aging as one of the primary target groups. The totals for the population served have dropped 72% in just the last year. In 1972 the report mentioned 38 states with projects for the aging; in 1981 only 20 states list projects -- down from 30 states in fiscal year 1980.

There are 78 projects identified in the annual reports for fiscal year 1981 as reaching the aging. Of the 78 projects funded under the LSCA program, only 49 are aimed specifically at the aging. The other 29 are outreach for the diadvantaged projects that list the aging as only one of the targeted groups. (When it has been possible to calculate, a percentage of the funds expended for such projects have been added to this report. The calculation is based

upon the percentage of the reported aging population served by the project.) For a full picture of the outreach projects, the report on services to the disadvantaged as issued by this Office must be consulted.

As disheartening as the decrease in the numbers of projects is, it is not the worst aspect of the 1981 annual report on the aging projects. The most disturbing trend seen in the reports for the fiscal year is the lack of innovative and exciting projects. As you can see in Figure 2, the most frequently mentioned aspects of services rendered are the addition of large print materials, followed by the traditional film programs mostly for nursing home residents. The only significant glimmer of creativity is the special programs being given in the libraries, the nursing homes, and at senior gathering sites such as nutrition centers and senior citizen centers. Gone are the exciting and innovative aspects which created the excitement in this service in the early '70s. Only three projects noted that they were producing a manual or report for dissemination.

The single most noticeable trend in fiscal year 1981 has to be stated as the lack of funding of any new innovative projects for the aging! The second trend is the giant decrease in the State and local funding invested in this area. A 92% drop must be considered as a significant trend.

This is not to say that the projects that were reported were bad or without usefulness. Many of the projects show that the aging are being inclued in what small outreach programs the local public libraries are able to salvage in the ruthless budget cutting year of 1981. In many public libraries, large print materials are being purchased as fast as they are being published, and the films being purchased for use with the aging have moved beyond the travelogs, which were the staple of such service, and into many and varied topics. Special programs for the aging are bringing interesting speakers, useful skills, and knowledge and even fun times for many isolated or semi-isolated persons. These are good projects, but project after project ends with the comment that when the Federal grant runs out, the local library will not be able to pick up the funding; and that if they are to continue at all, it will have to be under some form of volunteer run program.

A listing of all of the reported projects is attached to this report Figure 1. It includes a list of the projects (by state), the library involved, project number, a short description, and whenever possible, the funding and population information. It should be understood that this is not a complete picture of library services to the aging in public libraries across the nation. This list cites only those projects which have part or all of their funding under the LSCA program. It also does not include projects which might be accomplished under regional library programs (which frequently do not give detailed enough project descriptions from which to extract enough information for inclusion in this report).

The project reports submitted to this Office are frequently more detailed than this list. If the reader wishes more information on a specific project, the author of this report or the State Library should be contacted. For further information from this Office, please contact:

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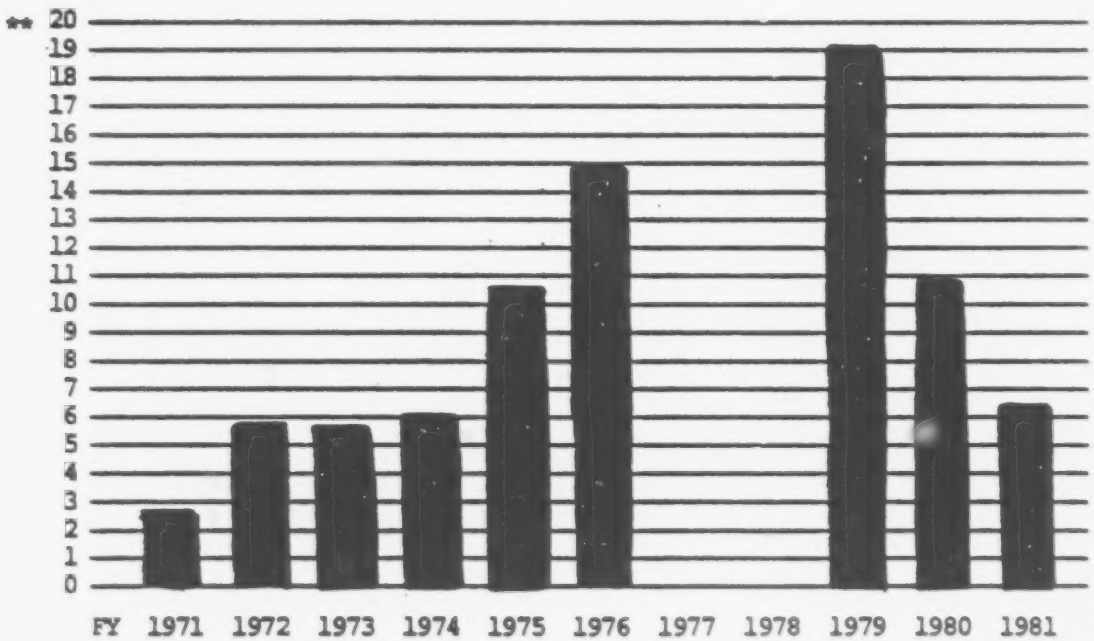
FIGURE 1

APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURES UNDER LSCA FOR AGING PROJECTS — 1971 to 1981

Year	Federal $	Non-Federal $	Total $	Population Served
1971	195,686	38,416	234,102	
1972	534,115	55,092	589,207	
1973			550,000	
1974			600,000	
1975			1,032,484	
1976			1,490,042	
1977			*	
1978			*	
1979	1,041,408	858,810	1,900,218	2,220,125
1980	839,903	243,245	1,083,070	2,677,425
1981	557,096	65,355	622,451	758,009

* No Statistics in report for that year Typo - should read: $1,063,148



** Graph is in hundreds of thousands of dollars

FIGURE 2

COMPONENTS OF PROJECTS FOR THE AGING IN 1981 ANNUAL REPORTS

TYPE OF SERVICE	NUMBER OF TIMES MENTIONED
1. Outreach to the Disadvantaged that Includes Aging	26
2. Books-by-Mail	
A. Aging Only (or Primarily)	1
B. Rural or Disadvantaged including Aging as Targeted	6
3. Bookmobile Service	
A. Aging Only (or Primarily)	4
B. Rural or Disadvantaged Including Aging as Targeted	5
4. Home Delivery and Visits (Including Nursing Homes; #2 or #3)	14
5. Rotating/Deposit Collections or Special Branches	17
6. Special Aids (Magnifiers, Low Vision Aids, etc.)	3
7. Large Print Materials	38
8. Hi/Lo Books and Foreign Language Materials	2
9. Audio Aids (Cassettes, Music, Talking Books, BPH Awareness)	12
10. Special Programs (Not Films or A-V; Including Not Identified)	27
11. Film Programs	28
12. A-V Programs (Including Bi-Folkal, Cable TV and Equipment)	12
13. Oral History Projects	2
14. Intergenerational Projects	1
15. Publicity, Newsletters, Booklists and Awards (i.e. Certificates)	15
16. Cooperation with Agencies Serving the Aging/I & R Services	7
17. Training/Programs About Aging	6
18. Use of Seniors to Deliver Services or Serve on Advisory Panels	8
19. Report/Manual Produced Dissemination	3

FIGURE 3

PROJECTS FUNDED UNDER LSCA FOR SERVICES TO OLDER READERS
FY 1981

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Federal $	Non-Federal $	Total $	Population
Alabama	Autauga-Prattville Public Library (XIV) Home delivery of materials, including large print, using RSVP volunteers, film programs in community sites, volunteer visits.	4,000	-0-	4,000	?
	Public Library of Selma and Dallas County Delivery of books to homebound, film programs at nursing homes.	4,500	1,100	56,000	?
Arizona	Maricopa County Library (81-I-III-C1) Low vision aids, special programs, and training on working with aging.	14,117	-0-	14,117	5,620
California	South Bay Cooperative Library System (I-161B) Intergenerational Summer reading project, in-service training for P.L. Staff, Newsletter, programs, P.R., resource file of program givers, workshop on working with elderly, author's festival. Resulting in: establishing a volunteer Grandparent's Club and a manual by Marilyn V. Green entitled "Intergenerational Programming in Libraries: A Manual (Based on the Experiences of the South Bay Cooperative Library System, 1979 - 1981.)"	29,125	-0-	29,125	391,890

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Federal $	Non-Federal $	Total $	Population
California (cont.)	Long Beach Public Library (I-174-B) Started the Senior Citizens Library and Resource Center "SCILARC" (Skylark), as a branch library at a senior center. Run partially by retired librarians and RSVP program plus one-half FTE librarian using some permanent materials and a rotating collection from the main library. Public library support of collection and ordering and processing materials to continue after grant.	40,000	-0-	40,000	50,364
Florida	Palm Beach County Public Library (10-B) Books-by-Mail to homebound (primarily aging); rotating collections and film/talk programs to centers, nursing homes and condos for the elderly, Spanish language material; includes publicity.	15,000	12,500	27,500	829
	Taylor County Public Library (10-E) Weekly T.A.M.P. (Taylor Adult Meals Program) growing attendance for outreach programs, bridge lessons at library, includes books and A-V materials. Special programs include music, woodcarving, insurance, painting, wills and estate planning, diets, exercises, etc.)	10,000	6,257	16,275	232

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Federal $	Non-Federal $	Total $	Population
Georgia	Several of the Disadvantaged grants (III-B) in Georgia contained segments of service to the Aging. The grants were to:				
	Lake Blackshear Regional Library for programs;				32
	Atlanta Public Library for homebound delivery and cable TV programs;				3,250
	Augusta Regional Library for film programs;				15,943
	Sequoyah Regional Library for programs at nutrition centers and nursing homes;				300
	Satilla Regional Library for large books;				500
	Ocmulgee Regional Library for films at nursing homes;				11,200
	Chestatee Regional Library for film programs to nursing homes and senior citizens centers;				1,067
	Flint River Regional Library books and A-V materials to nursing homes;				400
	Brooks County Library for large print, regular books, talking books and films to nursing home;				681
	Screven-Jenkins Regional Library for films and materials to nursing homes;				Not Given
	South Georgia Regional Library for programs and bookmobile service to nursing homes;				6,256
	Piedmont Regional Library for large print collection;				565
	Mountain Regional Library for Bookmobiles, rotating collections, talking books and films to 3 nursing homes.				1,500

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Federal $	Non-Federal $	Total $	Population
Georgia (cont.)	Elbert County Library (III-C) Home delivery, books, films, magazines, records, and projector service to nursing homes, ACTION (people over 65), and hospitalized elderly.	5,080	-0-	5,080	906
	Cherokee Regional Library (III-C) Bookmobile stops at a senior center, large print books, magazines, service to nursing home, film programs, establishment of senior citizen alcove at one library, citizen advisory of films and alcove materials.	14,326	432	14,758	5,075
	DeKalb Library System (III-D) Film programs, large print books, books-by-mail, including seniors as library volunteers as part of a large outreach project.				3,731
Hawaii	State Library (81-7B) Film programs, workshops on arts and crafts, booklists, newsletters, pamphlets, survey and evaluation of service, multi-media presentations on aging program, deposit collections, cooperation with other agencies serving the aging.	29,314	-0-	29,314	47,984

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Federal $	Non-Federal $	Total $	Population
Kentucky	State Library lists aging project under one project (5) so that individual statistics are not available. The projects are: Boyd County for large print books shared with nearby county libraries; Caldwell County for large print collection with lists available to other libraries, deposit collection at senior citizen's center and on bookmobile; Casey County for planning for programs and classes; Cumberland County for large print and A-V materials including records; Fayette County for crafts, senior carnival, poems from nursing home; Hickman County for large type books, programs, oral history, speakers and films; Laurel County for craft programs, programs for mentally disturbed aged, publicity; Marshall County for visits to nursing homes, films, magazines, records, programs including nail driving and watermelon spitting contests, storytelling. Ohio County for large print books and films; Trimble County for providing senior citizen's homes and nursing homes with films and large type books; Rockcastle County for projects for senior women - programs, crafts, and large print books.	20,000	10,000	30,000	2,480

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Federal $	Non-Federal $	Total $	Population
Maryland	Anne Arundel/Annapolis Public Library (II-A) Programs and equipment for groups serving older adults.	15,000	-0-	15,000	681
	Somerset County Public Library (II-C) Special programs and materials for older population.	24,010	-0-	24,010	540
Michigan	Woodlands Library Cooperative (2a) Large print materials for libraries in district.	3,227	-0-	3,227	?
Massachusetts	Morse Institute Library (5.206) Delivery to homebound, publicity, large print books, deposit collections to nursing homes, programs on consumer education (i.e. drugs, insurance, funerals) genealogy, recreational programs, audio-tapes and a large type typewriter.	8,202	-0-	8,202	2,527
	Stoughton Public Library (5.207) Vitality Van circulates materials and special programs to shut-ins, elderly residences and nursing homes; including programs on aging and nursing homes.	20,521	-0-	20,521	4,278
	Sawyer Free Library (5.219) Large print materials including deposit collections to nursing homes and elderly housing projects. Lists of holdings of this and 3 other libraries made available.	1,500	-0-	1,500	4,583
	Somerset Public Library (5.221) Large print paperbacks and film programs in nursing homes and elderly housing. Also home delivery and publicity. CETA cuts hurt for awhile but volunteers have filled in gaps.	8,814	-0-	8,814	284

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Federal $	Non-Federal $	Total $	Population
Massachusetts (cont.)	Revere Public Library (5.233) Paperbacks and large print books in deposit collection at elderly housing units run by volunteers, including publicity and an advisory panel.	6,650	-0-	6,650	430
Missouri	St. Louis Public Library (#6) Large type books for visually impaired elderly as part of a larger outreach to diadvantaged project.	8,000	-0-	8,000	?
New Jersey	Camden Public Library (2A) Part of a larger outreach project.	3,160	-0-	3,160	11,800
	Old Bridge Public Library (2-H) I & R service, programming, deposit collections at senior citizen centers, senior citizen planning group input, bookmobile service and distribution of senior citizen discount cards.	41,000	-0-	41,000	3,269
	Woodbridge Public Library (2-J) Service to New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers. Modified golf cart for transportation for wheelchair bound, A-V and speical aids such as page turners.	2,315	-0-	2,315	400
New York	Upper Hudson Library Federation (81-0140) Service to aging in nursing homes as part of a larger outreach project.				
	Southern Adirondack Library System (81-0128) A books-by-mail project with a segment of the targeted population being senior citizens. Includes large print books.	1,249	-0-	1,249	228

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Federal $	Non-Federal $	Total $	Population
New York (cont.)	Pioneer Library System (81-0091) Large print books for the aging as part of a larger books-by-mail project.	6,399	-0-	6,399	220
	Mid-York Library System (81-0059) Large print books and other materials added to a large books-by-mail project.	3,600	-0-	3,600	700
	Buffalo and Erie County Public Library (81-0007) Part of a larger outreach project to the disadvantaged including special programs and bookmobile service.	32,375	-0-	32,375	27,982
North Carolina	Avery-Mitchell-Yancey Regional Library (8-B, 9-B) In the middle of a 2 year project to bring library services to the aging and shut-in in a three county area. Includes visits, programs at senior centers and nursing homes, large print books, special resource materials and bibliography of same, BPH program awareness using senior citizens to help senior citizens and publicity. No evaluation yet of carryover period.	31,500	4,166	35,066	5,922
North Carolina	Sampson-Clinton Public Library (9-M) Outreach to senior citizens and homebound including large print books, talking books, special programs at nursing homes, rest homes, family care homes, and county nutrition centers.	17,000	10,230	27,230	1,200

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Federal $	Non-Federal $	Total $	Population
North Carolina (cont.)	Stanly County Public Library (8-M, 9-Q) Service to aging in part of a larger outreach project called LEO (Library Extension Outreach) which includes special programs (some in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Extension Service and the Administration on Aging), A-V, self-help, hi/lo books, publicity, large print books, etc. This project is at its midpoint and no evaluation is given for the second half.	25,000	6,154	31,154	5,864
	Wayne County Public Library (8-N, 9-S) This is an outreach project to bring service to elderly homebound including deposit collections and special programs at nursing homes. No evaluation of the second half of this 2 year project at this time.	17,000	14,516	32,016	5,815
Ohio	Champaign County Library (I-7B-4-80) A project to bring large type books to aging through use from the library and rotating collections at senior centers.	3,000	-0-	3,000	3,923
	Fairfield County District Library (I-16-B-81) Programs (health, second career/employment, recreation/travel, hobbies, finances, consumer protection, self-protection) books, publicity and large print material as part of a larger outreach program.				3,000

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Federal $	Non-Federal $	Total $	Population
Pennsylvania	State Library (7) State Library participated in the Governor's Conference on Aging with a display on material and services to the elderly. Meetings were held between State library and Director of Department of Elderly Affaris and Chairman of Aging Conference. Also participated in pre-retirement fair. Part of the larger services to the disadvantaged project.				
South Carolina	State Library (III-D) Parts of the larger services to the disadvantaged projects lists service to those age 65 and over. It includes service to nursing homes, nutrition centers, and senior citizen centers; programs, large type books and cooperation with the Council on Aging.				6,700
	State Library (III-E) The last year of a three year project based in Laurens and Lexington County libraries to: 1) make S.C. libraries aware of the need for projects; 2) expand services; and 3) try new methods of service to the aging. The State library worked with two libraries as they worked with the many groups and agencies involved with the elderly; promoted the BPH program from the State Library; increased large print collections; provided special programs (including crime prevention, tax preparation, death and dying, grooming, etc.); provided films and A-V programs, furthered the education of the outreach librarians to the elderly as they attended meetings about aging. Projects are continuing after the end of the funding.	6,533	-0-	6,533	6,079

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Federal $	Non-Federal $	Total $	Population
Tennessee	Reelfoot Regional Library Center (I-C-2) Salary for librarian to visit shut-ins and bring them service which includes helping with BPH service, supplying music and reading materials such as large type books. Project to shift to volunteer staffing including seniors bring service. Manual produced.	16,000	-0-	16,000	70
	Upper Cumberland Regional Library Center (I-C-I) An outreach project aimed at the economically disadvantaged elderly that includes: special programs (including Bi-Folkal kits, films and filmstrips), programs for the staff of nursing homes; large print materials, books and certi-cates and bookmarks as awards.	20,000	-0-	20,000	972
Virginia	Bristol Public Library (81-8) Service to senior citizens' apartment buildings and senior centers.	4,890	-0-	4,890	400
	Central Rappahannock Regional Library (81-8) Service to instritutionalized aging as part of a larger outreach project includes books, large print materials and cassettes.				1,800
	Lewis Egerton Smoot Memorial Library (81-8) Large print books added to collection.	800	-0-	800	1,300
	Madison County Library (81-8) Large type books added to collection.	500	-0-	500	1,400
	Mary Riley Styles Public Library (81-8) Large print books added to collection.	2,000	-0-	2,000	1,219

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Federal $	Non-Federal $	Total $	Population
Virginia (cont.)	Newport News Public Library System (81-8) Rotating collections in five nursing homes.	1,050	-0-	1,050	885
	Poquoson Public Library (81-8) Addition of large print books, spoken word and music cassettes added to collection for use by senior citizens. Rotating collection at senior citizens' center and cooperation with Meals-on-Wheels for home delivery.	2,150	-0-	2,150	788
	Rockingham Public Library (81-8) Bookmobile service to senior citizen centers.	6,400	-0-	6,400	7,200
	Staunton Public Library (81-8) Part of a larger outreach project which included publicity, films and A-V programs.	7,921	-0-	7,921	538
	York County Public Library (81-8) Addition of large print books and cassettes to collection.	135	-0-	135	65
Wisconsin	Racine County Library Systems (81-23) A large collection improvement project of which a segment includes large print and other materials for senior citizens both at the library and through rotating deposit collections.				15,441
	Manitowoc-Calumet Counties Federated Library System (81-35) Service to nutritional sites, nursing homes, and senior citizens as part of a larger outreach project; includes A-V kits, films, large print books, and a newsletter.	8,924	-0-	8,924	12,350

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Federal $	Non-Federal $	Total $	Population
Wisconsin (cont.)	Racine County Library Systems (81-51) A books-by-mail project including service to elderly homebound as a segment of a larger project.	1,827	-0-	1,827	15,441
	Winnefox Library System (8081-67) Purchase of films and workshops on service to older adults.	6,550	-0-	6,550	22,000
	Winnefox Library Systems (81-69) A segment of this large books-by-mail project is aimed at the aging.	2,090	-0-	2,090	8,260
	Wisconsin Veterans Home Library (81-106) Video equipment used for entertainment and by staff for inservice training which included oral history taping. A multi-sensory cart was developed for use with "confused" people.	4,424	-0-	4,424	1,200

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT
OFFICE OF LIBRARIES AND LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES
STATE AND PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES BRANCH

Services for Disadvantaged Persons
Fiscal Year 1981

By Adrienne Chute
with the Assistance of Gladys Pendergraph

This report is a brief analysis of the nationwide status of the disadvantaged as a priority of the Library Services and Construction Act. The States' fiscal year 1981 annual reports have been reviewed for trends, data and innovative projects and practices. Also included is a list of each State's disadvantaged projects. This is the second annual report on the disadvantaged. A major difference between this report and last year's is that it has been possible to pinpoint the activities of each State on behalf of the disadvantaged, as well as presenting nationwide and regional trends.

It is important to note that data presented in the report and figures are limited to what the States reported under the LSCA program. There are a number of instances in which States spent significantly more on the disadvantaged than they reported under the LSCA program. The analysis and conclusions made in the report, therefore, reflect not the total picture of library services to the disadvantaged, but only the status of the disadvantaged under the LSCA program.

Definition of the Disadvantaged

No single definition of disadvantaged is applicable to all Federal programs, because of differing program requirements, and the complexity of the concept. The lack of a clear Federal definition is a major problem in administering LSCA at the State and Federal levels. This report includes a working definition, derived from the Act, Regulations, program experience, and State feedback.

The most specific source for a definition for the disadvantaged is the Regulations, which highlight three categories: "educationally disadvantaged," "culturally disadvantaged" "and socioeconomically disadvantaged." One weakness of the regulatory definition is that it fails to clarify the full scope of these categories. This matrix is an attempt to identify the components of a comprehensive working definition of the disadvantaged: 1/

EDUCATIONALLY DISADVANTAGED	CULTURALLY DISADVANTAGED	SOCIOECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
Children of Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Adults	Young Adults	Migrant Workers
Preschoolers of Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Adults	Mentally Ill (not institutionalized)	Unemployed
Those in Need of Adult Education or Coping Skills	Deinstitutionalized	Women
Developmentally Disabled (includes non-institutionalized, learning disabled, mentally retarded, etc.)	Non Nuclear Families	All Disadvantaged (includes Blacks and Whites who are poor)
Literacy	Drug Abusers	
	Alcohol Abusers	
	Delinquents (not institutionalized	
	Abused or Neglected Young Adults, Preschoolers, or Children	

1/ The inclusion of a target group in the matrix does not necessarily mean that FY 81 program funds were spent on the group.

Clarification regarding this matrix is provided below. An important facet of the matrix is that it is an evolving definition. It is hoped that the States will provide feedback so that the program can evolve a comprehensive working definition for the disadvantaged truly reflective of State/Federal cooperation. Based on feedback received last year the definition has been modified significantly for this report.

Some of the target groups in the matrix might initially appear to be inappropriate. Thus, one might question the inclusion of a number of the target groups under "culturally disadvantaged", such as Young Adults, Non Nuclear Families, and Drug Abusers. Nevertheless, such target groups are included because they are often culturally isolated from the mainstream of American life, or tend to form their own separate cultures, and have nontraditional service needs. This is especially true of Young Adults who face such problems as drugs, teenage pregnancy and high unemployment.

The following categories are excluded from the working definition of disadvantaged for this report: 1) Elderly and Homebound; 2) Institutionalized; 3) Physically Handicapped or Disabled Persons; 4) Persons Geographically Isolated by Distance or Residence; 5) Groups that may have Inadequate Service; 6) Projects Not Specifically Targeted to Services Designed for the Disadvantaged; and 7) Those with Limited English Speaking Ability.

The Regulations and the Act treat these groups distinctly from the disadvantaged. Additionally some of these priorities are covered in reports produced by other Administrative Librarians. For example, all projects relating to American Indians, Hispanics, new Americans, ethnic groups, and Alaskan Natives are covered in the report on the Limited English Speaking. It is recognized that many of these groups could be categorized as disadvantaged. However, to minimize overlap and duplication of effort, they have been placed under Limited English Speaking.

Over the years the disadvantaged under LSCA have been served in some very creative ways, as indicated by the list below:

TYPES OF PROJECTS THAT HAVE SERVED THE DISADVANTAGED

Information and Referral
Telephone Reference
Consumer Information
Crisis Centers
Telephone Programming (such as health, and nutrition)
Neighborhood Information Centers
Employment Centers
Career Guidance Counseling
Tutoring (such as homework, GED, literacy)
Cooperative Ventures with Other Social Services Agencies
Outreach Programs (such as lectures, storytelling, rap sessions, festivals films, etc.)
Outreach Workers
Disadvantaged Consultants
Adult Independent Learning
Media Centers
Young Adult Resource Centers
Instant Libraries/Kiosks
Oral History
Courses
Workshops
Research
Information Packaging and Production
Minority Recruitment and Training
Community Planning
Collection Development
Bookmobiles
Books By Mail
Book Deposits

Data Collection Background

Data presented in the following analysis of national, regional and State trends must be regarded solely as indicators. The figures are soft due to data collection limitations cited below.

In using the matrix as a definition of disadvantaged, obvious weaknesses have been taken into account whenever possible. However, it is impossible to avoid overlap when assigning projects to categories within a matrix. For example, Migrant Workers and Women could be socioeconomically disadvantaged, culturally isolated from the mainstream, and educationally disadvantaged, yet they appear in our matrix only as socioeconomically disadvantaged. Illiterates are frequently socioeconomically disadvantaged, yet they appear in our charts only as educationally disadvantaged. It is recognized that there is overlap between such groups as Women and the Unemployed. It is also understood that one must be careful to avoid stereotypes. Naturally one cannot assume that all Blacks and Women are poor, or that a Young Adult identifies more with youth culture than with the mainstream of American culture.

If box 1 "Economically Disadvantaged" under item 6 of the project report form in the FY 81 Annual Report form was not marked, the project was assumed not to cover the disadvantaged as defined in this report. However in instances in which large sums of money were reported under library development type projects, a follow-up call was made to the State so that potential disadvantaged data could be estimated, even if "Economically Disadvantaged" was not marked on the project report form.

Many States support the disadvantaged through small formula grant programs to public libraries, which in turn use the funds for a variety of disadvantaged target groups, rather than focussing on one or two. Such projects were included in data collection under the category "all disadvantaged."

Consolidated projects covering a number of disadvantaged target groups were included in data collection under the category "all disadvantaged."

Data on Blacks are listed under the category "all disadvantaged." Information on Blacks was not broken out separately because the data were lacking.

Data on the disadvantaged included in consolidated projects covering additional LSCA priorities were estimated. Follow up calls to the States were made if necessary.

Financial figures have been rounded to the nearest dollar, and include FY 81 funds expended in FY 81 and FY 80 carry over funds expended in FY 81.

Financial figures in this report include only those Federal, State or local dollars reported for purposes of maintenance of effort and matching. Figures provided purely for informational purposes, and not included under the LSCA program have not been included.

Percentages have been rounded to the nearest tenth of one per cent. Thus .4589 would appear in the tables as 45.9%, and .451 would appear in the tables as 45.1%.

Data reported under "People Served" reflect the number of disadvantaged persons who used the project, rather than the number who resided in the geographic area served.

Data from American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands and the Trust Territories could not be included in this report because those territories elected to consolidate their public library programs under Public Law 96-134. Therefore, they are not required to submit an annual report under LSCA.

National Trends

The outlook for the significant commitment of funds for the disadvantaged as a priority of under LSCA is not encouraging. The disadvantaged received about 2% of LSCA program 2/ dollars in FY 81 or $12,783,516. Projects totaled 260 with an average cost per project of $49,167.

Federal funds spent on the disadvantaged in FY 81 were $6,613,880, with an average Federal contribution per disadvantaged project of $25,438, about 22% less than FY 80. Federal money spent on the disadvantaged was almost matched by $6,169,636 3/ in State and/or local LSCA program funds. The average State and/or local contribution per disadvantaged project was $23,729.

Federal dollars alone were used in 72% of the total number of disadvantaged projects, an increase from FY 80. Combined State and Federal money accounts for only 28% of the total number of disadvantaged projects. It appears that States view projects for the disadvantaged as risky and prefer to use Federal funds as risk capital for these activities. States' reluctance to begin new disadvantaged projects has increased since FY 80. Almost 90% of LSCA program dollars for the disadvantaged and 64% of the disadvantaged projects in FY 81 were continuing, rather than new projects.

State and Regional Trends

Figure 1 is a comparison of the percentage of non high school graduates and unemployed in each State with its LSCA program expenditures for the disadvantaged. North Carolina led the nation in its LSCA program expenditures on the disadvantaged. However, 12 States spent no FY 81 LSCA program funds on the disadvantaged, although most States show substantial percentages of non high school graduates and significant levels of unemployment. Figure 2 shows the impact of LSCA on each State's disadvantaged population. The table shows for each State what percentage of its disadvantaged population was reached under the LSCA program and what percentage was not reached. Alaska, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, and Tennessee reached over 50% of their disadvantaged populations under the LSCA program. Most other States were well under the 50% mark.

Regional data presented in Figure 3 show that New England led the nation in the percentage of its disadvantaged population reached under the LSCA program and that the South Atlantic region had the largest commitment of LSCA Program funds to the disadvantaged. Regions reaching less than 10% of their disadvantaged populations under the LSCA program included Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West South Central, Mountain and Pacific. Regions that spent less than 1% of their LSCA program dollars on the disadvantaged included West South Central, Mountain and Pacific.

2/ All references to the phrase "LSCA program funds/dollars/expenditures/spending money" made throughout this report mean the total of Federal, State, and local dollars reported under Title I of the LSCA program for purposes of matching and maintenance of effort.

3/ The State and local figures presented here are based on what the States reported under the LSCA program. It is possible that some States and localities spent significantly more on the disadvantaged than they reported under the LSCA program.

Figure 1
COMPARISON OF FY 81 LSCA PROGRAM EXPENDITURES AND SELECTED SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS

(By State)

	Non High School Graduates a/	Unemployed Persons b/	LSCA Program Expenditures g/ on Disadvantaged (Federal, State, Local)	Percentage of LSCA Program Expenditures Spent on Disadvantaged
	%	%	$	%
Alabama	43.3	13.2	7,739	0.3
Alaska	17.2	10.1	125,602	6.5
Arizona	27.7	9.3	91,886	0.8
Arkansas	45.1	9.1	79,894	4.5
California	26.4	9.0	124,257	0.1
Colorado	21.9	6.9	0	0
Connecticut	29.5	6.5	51,201	1.3
Delaware	32.2	7.1	11,266	0.3
District of Columbia	32	10.6	29,028	0.1
Florida	32.8	7.3	1,594,230	17.7
Georgia	43.5	7.4	709,787	2.6
Hawaii	26.6	6.4	78,095	0.8
Idaho	27.2	9.8	1,007	0.1
Illinois	35	10.6	0	0
Indiana	34.1	11.4	26,351	0.8
Iowa	28.8	7.5	0	0
Kansas	27.7	5.5	0	0
Kentucky	48.1	9.8	27,000	0.5
Louisiana	42	10.3	11,947	0.4
Maine	31.5	9.3	169,000	9
Maryland	33.3	8.6	182,100	2.1
Massachusetts	27.3	8.6	103,029	1.2
Michigan	31.8	14.3	10,484	0.1
Minnesota	72.4	6.7	1,100,000	17.5
Mississippi	44.9	10.0	67,280	2.4
Missouri	36.3	7.9	100,000	2
Montana	24.6	8.5	0	0
Nebraska	26.2	5.4	23,548	0.2
Nevada	24.5	8.7	0	0
New Hampshire	28	7.6	58,500	5.2
New Jersey	32.2	9.7	93,688	0.3
New Mexico	31.8	9.1	2,000	0.2
New York	33.8	7.9	1,229,749	2.8 f/
North Carolina	44.7	8.7	1,826,240 e/	22.5
North Dakota	33.5	4.3	0	0
Ohio	32.6	11.1	1,169,403	17.6
Oklahoma	33.3	5.2	365,816	6.4
Oregon	25.3	11.1	0	0

	Non High School Graduates	Unemployed Persons	LSCA Program Expenditures on Disadvantaged (Federal, State, Local	Percentage of LSCA Program Expenditures Spent on Disadvantaged
	%	%	$	%
Pennsylvania	35.5	9.8	288,611	0.4
Rhode Island	39.3	9.2	52,895	2.3
South Carolina	46	11.4	196,638	1.3
South Dakota	31.5	4.5	0	0
Tennessee	44.6	10.6	1,027,147	24.4
Texas	38.6	6.3	138	0
Utah	19.7	7.0	720	0
Vermont	29.5	7.6	14,997	2.1
Virginia	37.5	7.1	160,000	2.3
Washington	23	12.3	24,684	0.7
West Virginia	43.4	10.9	1,406,665	13.1
Wisconsin	30	9.7	99,640	1.7
Wyoming	22.2	4.9	0	0
Guam	NA	NA	0	0
Puerto Rico	NA	22.6 c/	0	0
Virgin Islands	NA	NA	41,254	4.0
United States	33.7	9.8 d/	12,783,516	1.9

a/ Census data provide "Percent High School Graduates (among persons 25 and over.)" To calculate the percentage of non high school graduates, "Percent High School Graduates" was subtracted from 100. Source: Table P-2 in Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics, States and Selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas; 1980 Census of Population and Housing. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Issued March 1982, PHC 80-51-1.

b/ State and Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment: May 1982. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 13, 1982.

c/ Source: Ray Constant, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

d/ Table A-1 in The Employment Situation: July 1982. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Press release USDL 82-275, Issued 8/6/82.

e/ Federal only.

f/ 28% of Federal expenditures.

g/ Please see footnote #2.

Figure 2

IMPACT OF LSCA PROGRAM ON DISADVANTAGED POPULATION
IN FY 81

(By State)

	Percentage of State's Population that is Disadvantaged [a]	Percentage of State's Disadvantaged Population Reached with LSCA Program Funds [b]	Percentage of State's Disadvantaged Population Not Reached with LSCA Program Funds
	%	%	%
Alabama	17.9	1.5	98.5
Alaska	10.1	90.8	9.2
Arizona	12.4	15.1	84.9
Arkansas	18.7	4.6	95.4
California	11.3	1.8	98.2
Colorado	10.2	0	100
Connecticut	8.7	53.5	46.5
Delaware	11.9	12.6	87.4
District of Columbia	18.9	52	48
Florida	13.0	8	92
Georgia	16.4	10.7	89.3
Hawaii	10.0	35.5	64.5
Idaho	12.7	0.6	99.4
Illinois	11.5	0	100
Indiana	9.8	0	100
Iowa	9.4	0	100
Kansas	10.2	0	100
Kentucky	18.4	0.5	99.5
Louisiana	18.9	3.4	96.6
Maine	12.9	7.1	92.9
Maryland	9.9	4.8	95.2
Massachusetts	9.8	72.4	27.6
Michigan	11.1	0.1	99.9
Minnesota	9.3	50	50
Mississippi	24.5	0	100
Missouri	12.4	14.9	85.1
Montana	12.4	0	100
Nebraska	10.4	0.1	99.9
Nevada	8.5	0	100
New Hampshire	8.7	25.7	74.3
New Jersey	9.7	6.7	93.3
New Mexico	17.4	0.5	99.5
New York	13.7	12.2	87.8
North Carolina	14.6	38.2	61.8
North Dakota	12.8	0	100

	Percentage of State's Population that is Disadvantaged	Percentage of State's Disadvantaged Population Reached with LSCA Program Funds	Percentage of State's Disadvantaged Population Not Reached with LSCA Program Funds
	%	%	%
Ohio	10.5	10.7	88.3
Oklahoma	13.3	3.7	96.3
Oregon	11.3	0	100
Pennsylvania	10.5	1.1	98.9
Rhode Island	10.3	21.8	78.2
South Carolina	15.9	28.3	71.7
South Dakota	16.1	0	100
Tennessee	17.0	57.9	42.1
Texas	14.8	0.6	99.4
Utah	10.7	0.6	99.4
Vermont	11.4	43.5	56.5
Virginia	11.5	5.4	94.6
Washington	10.2	0.1	99.9
West Virginia	14.5	33.3	66.7
Wisconsin	8.5	15.1	84.9
Wyoming	8.0	0	100
Guam	NA	0	100
Puerto Rico	NA	0	100
Virgin Islands	NA	NA	NA
United States	14 c/	9.4	90.6

a/ It should be noted that these are 1979 data and that the figures are therefore low. Data were taken from "Percent Below Poverty Level," Table P-4 in Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics, States and Selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas; 1980 Census of Population and Housing. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Issued March 1982, PHC 80-51-1.

b/ Figures in this column may be slightly overestimated because the figures (same as those cited in [a] used to calculate the percentage of a State's disadvantaged population reached do not include educationally or culturally disadvantaged Americans.

c/ Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States (Advance Data from the March 1982 Current Population Survey); Current Population Reports, Consumer Income. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P-60, No. 134, page 3.

Figure 3

REGIONAL COMPARISON OF FY 81 LSCA IMPACT ON
DISADVANTAGED POPULATION AND LSCA PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

(By Region)

	Percentage of Regional Disadvantaged Population Reached with LSCA Program Funds a/	Percentage of Regional Disadvantaged Population Not Reached with LSCA Program Funds	LSCA Program Expenditures b/ on Disadvantaged (Federal, State, Local)	Percentage of Regional LSCA Program Expenditures Spent on Disadvantaged
	%	%	$	%
NEW ENGLAND Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut	51.9	48.1	449,622	2.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC New York New Jersey Pennsylvania	8.1	91.9	1,612,048	1.1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL Ohio, Indiana, Illinois Michigan Wisconsin	4.4	95.6	1,305,878	2.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas	15.1	84.9	1,223,548	4.1

	Percentage of Regional Disadvantaged Population Reached with LSCA Program Funds	Percentage of Regional Disadvantaged Population Not Reached with LSCA Program Funds	LSCA Program Expenditures on Disadvantaged (Federal, State, Local)	Percentage of Regional LSCA Program Expenditures Spent on Disadvantaged
	%	%	$	%
SOUTH ATLANTIC Delaware Maryland District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia, Florida	17.5	82.5	6,115,954	6.8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL Kentucky Tennessee Alabama Mississippi	16.8	83.2	1,129,166	7.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma, Texas	2	98	457,795	0.9
MOUNTAIN Montana, Idaho, Wyoming Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada	4	96	95,613	0.4
PACIFIC Washington Oregon California Alaska, Hawaii	3.4	96.6	352,638	0.2
OUTLYING AREAS Puerto Rico Guam Virgin Islands	N.A.	N.A.	41,254	1

a/ Figures in this column may be slightly overestimated because the figures used to calculate the percentage of a Region's disadvantaged population reached does not include educationally or culturally disadvantaged Americans.

b/ Please see footnote #2.

Analysis of National, State and Regional Trends

The LSCA Act, Section 6 (b) (4) requires that the Basic State Plan include "criteria designed to assure that priority will be given to programs or projects which serve urban and rural areas with high concentrations of low-income families." The 2% of LSCA program funds allocated to the disadvantaged indicate that it is highly unlikely that the disadvantaged received special emphasis as mandated under many States' Basic State Plans. If the disadvantaged did not receive special emphasis, did they receive equitable treatment in relation to other important target groups under LSCA such as "those with inadequate service"? Using program funds spent per capita as one measure of equitable treatment, the answer is No. LSCA program funds spent per capita (potential users) were $3.01. LSCA program funds spent per capita for disadvantaged were $ .40. The ratio is about 8 to 1. This suggests that the disadvantaged appear to have received less than an equitable share of LSCA program money. Figure 4 below shows that the disadvantaged received more LSCA program funds than four other LSCA priorities. Are these other priorities receiving equitable treatment as defined above? An analysis has not been conducted in these areas. However, Figure 4 does show that LSCA program funds are primarily being used for maintenance programs in public libraries, rather than for outreach programs.

Figure 4

Funds Spent on the Priorities of LSCA Title I FY 81

	Federal	State and Local LSCA Program	Total
1. Disadvantaged	6,613,880	6,169,636	12,783,516
2. Limited English-Speaking	2,505,078	1,749,479	4,254,557
3. Institutionalized	2,738,973	11,130,869	13,869,842
4. Physically Handicapped	3,579,323	8,790,743	12,370,066
5. Major Urban Resource Libraries	1,776,609 (Est)	1,181,317 (Est)	2,957,926 (Est)
6. Aging	557,096	65,355	622,451
Sub Total	17,770,959	29,087,399	46,858,358
7. Without Services, Inadequate Service, Administering LSCA, Strengthening the State Library Agency, Title III Type Projects	Not Available	Not Available	618,400,070
Title I Total	Not Available	Not Available	665,258,428

The first six combined priorities (Disadvantaged, Limited English-speaking, Institutionalized, Physically Handicapped, Major Urban Resource Libraries, and Aging) received 7% of LSCA program funding. Ninety-three percent of LSCA program funds supported activities listed in item 7, such as strengthening the State Library Agency, LSCA Administration, and Services to the Inadequately served. It should also be noted that Federal funds spent on priorities 1 to 6 reflect a decrease of 10% since FY 80.

There are several possible explanations for the lack of equitable LSCA program support for the disadvantaged. Some States think that in serving the general public they are serving the disadvantaged. This thesis is not supported by the regulatory definition of disadvantaged. Others suggest that they lack sufficiently high concentrations of disadvantaged persons or groups to justify special LSCA projects for them. These claims are often not supported by census data. Some States assert that they do not have disadvantaged populations. Figure 2 does not seem to substantiate this claim.

However, States that cite inflationary pressures as the reason for their lack of programming for the disadvantaged may have a point. "From 1964, when the newly enacted Library Services and Construction Act took effect, to 1981, the Consumer Price Index has increased by 202% and the purchasing power of the dollar has declined by 66%. To keep pace with inflation, the appropriation for LSCA would have had to increase to $166.3 million." [4] The FY 81 Title I appropriation was $62.5 million.

Shrunken staffs, forced closings, and short hours are a refrain heard again and again from librarians throughout the country. Their major concern is keeping public libraries open and providing basic services to the general public. Quoting from the Washington State FY 81 Annual Report: "Economic conditions prescribe how much a local library can take on, in terms of a grant project which always means extra work no matter whether additional staff is hired or not. [Even with successful grants] the vote to fund continued local services fails due to unemployment and a dim economic outlook. Development of services is in a very slow period; most libraries are struggling to hold the line." To compound this problem, library use has increased 10% nationally over the last decade, according to a University of Illinois study.

"South Carolina observed that "Reductions in other Federal programs are also affecting library service. Federally funded day care centers, nutrition sites, etc., are closing or reducing their operations. Services to disadvantaged populations are consequently losing their audiences. Efforts will have to be made to seek alternative ways to reach these people."

Another reason services to the disadvantaged have decreased so drastically may be that many State and local planners have yet to accept outreach as routine. Disadvantaged projects tend to be viewed as special programs, which often are cut during a funding crunch. Additionally, projects for the disadvantaged can more easily "fail" by traditional evaluation methods. Disadvantaged projects can involve high risk in this sense, and during hard economic times, planners tend to make "safer" investments.

4/ Memorandum to Chief Officers of State Library Agencies from Charles O'Halloran,

An additional factor may be that projects for the disadvantaged in a number of States have been displaced by Title I projects on interlibrary cooperation (estimates are as high as 20% of Federal Title I funds). [5]

Impact of LSCA on Culturally Disadvantaged, Educationally Disadvantaged, and Socioeconomically Disadvantaged

The number of "culturally disadvantaged" persons reached under the LSCA program was 63,509, approximately 2% of the total number of disadvantaged persons reached by the LSCA program. LSCA program expenditures for the "culturally disadvantaged" were $274,491, about 2% of LSCA program expenditures for the disadvantaged.

The number of "educationally disadvantaged" persons reached under the LSCA program was 306,322, approximately 10% of the total number of disadvantaged persons reached by the LSCA program. LSCA program expenditures for the "educationally disadvantaged" were $2,397,646, about 19% of LSCA program expenditures for the disadvantaged.

The number of "socioeconomically disadvantaged" persons reached under the LSCA program, however, was 2,605,859, approximately 88% of the total number of disadvantaged persons reached by the LSCA program. Likewise, LSCA program expenditures for the "socioeconomically disadvantaged" were also high $10,111,379 or about 79% of LSCA program expenditures for the disadvantaged.

These figures indicate little activity under the program definitions for culturally or educationally disadvantaged persons. One reason for this may be confusion over the definition of disadvantaged. LSCA administrators may not understand the concepts "educationally disadvantaged" and "culturally disadvantaged," but better understand "socioeconomically disadvantaged." Therefore, they may have tended to plan LSCA projects for the disadvantaged in the more familiar "socioeconomically disadvantaged" category.

Figure 5 supplies a detailed breakdown of LSCA program funds spent on the disadvantaged in FY 81 by target group. One target group, All Disadvantaged, received more than $1,000,000. The following target groups were in the next category ($300,000 - $999,999): 1) Unemployed; 2) Preschoolers of Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Adults; 3) Those in Need of Adult Education or Coping Skills; 4) Literacy. The following target groups were in the smallest category ($80-$299,999): 1) Children of Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Adults; 2) Developmentally Disabled; 3) Young Adults; 4) Mentally Ill; 5) Deinstitutionalized; and 6) Drug Abusers.

5/ A Study of Library Cooperatives, Networks, and Demonstration Projects; Volume I Findings and Recommendations (p. 147). By Ruth J. Patrick, Joseph Casey, and Carol M. Novalis, New York, K. G. Saur, 1980.

Figure 5

LSCA PROGRAM EXPENDITURES FOR DISADVANTAGED CATEGORIES AND TARGET GROUPS IN FY 81

Category/Target Group	Federal Expenditures	State and/or Local LSCA Program Expenditures	Total LSCA Program Expenditures	Percentage of LSCA Program Expenditures on Disadvantaged	Average LSCA Program Expenditure per Project	Number of Projects	Percentage of Total Number of Disadvantaged Projects	Number of States With Projects	Number of People Served
	$	$	$	%	$		%		
I. SOCIO-ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED	4,497,336	5,614,043	10,111,379	79.1	103,486	155	59.6	NA	2,605,859
All Disadvantaged (includes Blacks and Whites who are Poor)	4,099,368	5,574,260	9,673,628	75.7	NA	133	51.1	36	2,519,701
Unemployed	397,968	39,783	437,751	3.4	19,897	22	8.5	10	86,158
II. EDUCATIONALLY DISADVANTAGED	1,875,231	522,415	2,397,646	18.8	30,739	78	30	NA	306,322
Children of Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Adults	219,193	13,077	232,270	1.8	12,903	18	6.9	11	91,906
Preschoolers of Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Adults	214,252	313,887	528,139	4.1	44,012	12	4.6	7	20,046
Those in Need of Adult Education or Coping Skills	846,366	27,787	874,153	6.8	54,634	16	6.2	9	155,407
Developmentally Disabled	14,644	-0-	14,644	.1	7,322	2	.8	2	413
Literacy	580,776	167,664	748,440	6	24,948	30	11.5	15	38,550
III. CULTURALLY DISADVANTAGED	241,313	33,178	274,491	2.1	10,166	27	10.4	NA	63,509
Young Adults	236,362	33,090	269,452	2.1	11,715	23	8.8	13	56,421
Mentally Ill	-0-	88	88	-0-	88	1	0.4	1	36
Deinstitutionalized	1,000	-0-	1,000	-0-	1,000	1	0.4	1	130
Drug Abusers	3,951	-0-	3,951	-0-	1,976	2	0.8	2	6,902

Figure 6

COMPARISON OF FY 80 AND FY 81 LSCA PROGRAM EXPENDITURES FOR DISADVANTAGED TARGET GROUPS

Target Group	LSCA Program Expenditures		Number of Projects	
	FY 80 $	FY 81 $	FY 80	FY 81
All Disadvantaged	19,042,982	9,673,628	78	133
Unemployed	1,129,253	437,751	29	22
Children of Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Adults	314,925	232,270	15	18
Those in Need of Adult Education or Coping Skills	109,757	874,153	7	16
Developmentally Disabled	107,158	14,644	8	2
Literacy	1,436,016	748,440	32	30
Young Adults	421,756	269,452	24	23

Impact of LSCA Program on Target Groups

In one year, there have been dramatic changes in the allocation of resources for the disadvantaged as shown in Figure 6.

Poor People

About 32 million Americans in 1981 lived below the the $9,287 poverty line. The LSCA program reached 2.5 million of these poor people, with some very innovative projects.

District of Columbia Public Library, continuing a tradition of reaching out to the disadvantaged community, supported a community library in a housing project. The Sursum Corda Community Library, located on the third floor in a housing project, showed an encouraging 34% increase in circulation over FY 80. Through creative programming, such as weekly tutorial programs and film programs which required a child to take home a book as the price of admission, the Sursum Corda Community Library provided needed library services in an area deprived of many amenities.

Pender County Library (Burgaw, North Carolina) took library service to the rural poor through the Neighborhood Information Van (NIV). Residents of the area are geographically isolated, have low incomes and as a result are information poor. Lack of information about necessary social services such as food stamps can exacerbate the cycle of dependency that exists in low income populations. Along with traditional library materials, the Neighborhood Information Van carried a community resource file for information and referral to all service agencies in the county such as employment, health, housing, and social services. Other special resources included pamphlet materials for low income families and a microfiche listing of available jobs. Special programs of vital importance to the rural poor were presented on home heating, jobs, health, consumer skills, and nutrition.

Another lively North Carolina project added outreach programming to an existing information and referral center at Cumberland County Public Library. An attempt was made to attract segments of the population not using the service by holding the following workshops: "Money Talks," (aimed at the rural poor); "Domestic Violence and Military Wives"; "Landlord-Tenant Rights"; "Job Hunting Skills"; and "Survival Skills for Women." The project reported that workshops for military wives uncovered a veritable hornets nest of problems that needed to be addressed including child care, default on alimony and child support payments, employment, etc.

Some projects reached out to poor people who had not had their own library before. For example, the Mississippi Library Commission funded a portable library in the community of Sunflower, whose population is under 1,000 and largely black, and consists mostly of unskilled labor or unemployed farm laborers. The manufacturer of the portable library primarily builds portable bank buildings with high quality construction. There are double glazed windows, blinds, and a smooth pea gravel aggregate floor for easy maintenance. Children have cushions to sit on. A greenhouse on the south side heightens the library's energy conservation features. This portable library serves as a model for other towns of similar size and means. Inquiries were received from libraries throughout the country.

Although 32 million persons currently live below the poverty line, another 30 million, according to the National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity could be considered poor if they lose a job or get sick. Potentially 29 million (92.1%) 6/ poor people could still be reached under the LSCA program.

The national unemployment rate in July 1982 was 9.8%, the highest rate since the Great Depression. Three fifths of these 10.8 million unemployed persons were not receiving unemployment benefits in July 1982. LSCA in FY 81 reached less than 100,000 of the unemployed, leaving 99% of the unemployed unserved under LSCA. LSCA program spending on projects for the unemployed in FY 1981 declined by over 60%. While support declined drastically, there were still some very exciting projects that the unemployed could look to for assistance.

New York State had 12 projects that served the unemployed. One example of the service New York provided its unemployed is the Suffolk Cooperative Library System's Adult Career Counseling project. The program provided information and guidance, free, one-to-one, and confidential, to adults who were experiencing personal difficulties with changing manpower needs. The Strong-Campbell Interest Inventory helped individuals who were unsure of their goals to identify realistic career alternatives. Those who had career goals defined but lacked necessary credentials were helped to obtain further education and training. Skills to conduct an effective job search, such as interviewing techniques and resume writing, were taught. A typical adult using the Career Counseling services was a woman, 34 years old, probably unemployed, a high school graduate, with a personal income below $10,000. One indication of the program's success is that 7 other libraires that accepted technical assistance from the Suffolk Cooperative Library System, set up independent career counseling programs in their own library districts.

Some libraries recognized the importance of working with other social agencies. For example, the Enoch Pratt Free Library (Baltimore, Maryland) in its Job Information Clearinghouse project coordinated its services with employers and the State Employment Service. Computer and microfiche access to COIN (Coordinated Occupational Information Network) was well received.

As one can see from the innovative projects above, the LSCA program can make a dramatic difference in the lives of unemployed persons.

Children of Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Adults

Resources for Children of Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Adults declined by about 25% from FY 80 to FY 81. Although this may be discouraging, States attempted creative approaches.

6/ This figure may be slightly underestimated, because the total U.S. poor population which is used to calculate the percentage of potential disadvantaged served under the LSCA program, does not include educationally or culturally disadvantaged.

Florence County Library (South Carolina) created a new position to extend better library services to low income children through closer work with child care and other organizations. A series of story programs was provided for 12 day care and Head Start centers. The project demonstrated the need for regular services to children outside the boundaries of the central children's room.

Hawaii contracted with the University of Hawaii Curriculum Research Group for an after school tutorial project in 4 public libraries. Teachers, with degrees in education, were hired to teach children how to use the libraries constructively, to provide tutoring in reading, and to provide adult supervision over study time for the elementary school age clients of the libraries. These tutorials, lasting a semester, were extremely popular and the children "graduated" with ceremonies and signed certificates.

Literacy

Approximately 23 million adults in the U.S. are functionally illiterate. The LSCA program reached under 40,000 of them. An individual who cannot read generally does not command a high wage. Experts have noted that although such industries as agriculture, textiles, and tourism may benefit from the low cost labor pool formed by illiterates, the country as a whole does not. Literacy Volunteers of America says that there are numerous studies which show that illiteracy costs the U.S. $6 billion per year in welfare and unemployment payments. In FY 81 there was nearly a 50% reduction in LSCA funding of literacy projects. However, there were several excellent programs worth noting.

Englewood Public Library (New Jersey) recognized that illiteracy is often a family problem. Their family literacy project, "I Can Read" in addition to helping children, provided literacy improvement activities for parents so they could work more effectively with their children.

New Castle Public Library (Pennsylvania) had a highly successful literacy project, which trained 380 tutors and 355 students. A literacy council was formed and served as a model for other counties. The project has become an integral part of the social service network in the counties. Two VISTA volunteers and a CETA employee assisted the project.

Potentially, more than 22 million American illiterates not presently served under LSCA could be reached through projects such as the ones described above.

Those in Need of Adult Education or Coping Skills

Although literacy funding has fallen off, there has been a dramatic improvement in funding for the target group "Those in Need of Adult Education or Coping Skills." The number of projects in Adult Education doubled from FY 80 to FY 81, and support increased by 800%. There appears to be a growing awareness that 33.7% of the U.S. population over 25 years of age never graduated from high school. In FY 81 the LSCA program reached approximately 200,000 of these 44.7 million people. Projects such as the following are setting trends.

Hobbs Public Library (New Mexico), published an Adult Basic Reading Catalog reflecting the holdings of their special collection of nearly 600 books, pamphlets, and other materials suitable for adults with a reading level at or below eighth grade. The catalog is arranged by subject categories including basic skills, jobs, money management, community, and family. Copies were distributed free to local Hobbs residents, to all public libraries in New Mexico, and to adult basic education directors. The library filled hundreds of requests from various parts of the country and from libraries in a few foreign countries. It is expected that libraries will use the catalog as a buying guide in establishing adult basic reading collections of their own.

The Mobile Public Library (Alabama) continued its Tel-Med telephone program begun in 1980. The project supplied information on health related questions. Taped messages provided up-to-date and medically approved answers on such topics as Sickle Cell Anemia, Herpes, "When Should I See a Psychiatrist," Unwanted Pregnancy," "Teen Years: Age of Rebellion," the Single Parent Family, Lice, etc. Tapes were 3 to 5 minutes long and presented in a straightforward, easy to understand format. During 1981, Tel-Med received 23,055 calls.

Developmentally Disabled

LSCA program spending has declined drastically for the developmentally disabled, by 86% from FY 80 to FY 81, with only 25% of the projects that existed in FY 80 remaining.

However, several States continued to reach out to the developmentally disabled. For example, Montvale Public Library (New Jersey), worked closely with the Special School District of Morris County and with parents to select books and audio-visual materials appropriate for learning disabled children. The objective was to reinforce skills taught during the school day. For parents the library provided workshops, and speakers on such topics as "Learning Disabilities: A Family Affair" and "Parents Rights Under the Law." Artists, experienced in working with the disabled, conducted sessions on ways of communicating through art.

Young Adults

There are 29 million young adults in the U.S. The LSCA program reached less than 60,000 of them in FY 81. Support for Young Adult projects declined by about one-third from FY 80 to FY 81. While financial support declined, the problems young adults face, such as drug and alcohol abuse remain. Teenage pregnancy has become a national epidemic and unemployment among teenagers seeking work is 24.1%. Some exciting LSCA projects addressed some of these issues.

Milford Public Library (Delaware), funded a young adult computer literacy project. Recognizing that to compete in the workplace of the future, young adults would need a familiarity with new technology, the library made a minicomputer available. Library staff instructed young adults in the use of the computer. The objective was to encourage individualized independent learning in new technological forms.

Northborough Free Library (Massachusetts), in recognition of the tendency of young adults to form their own culture, supplied 11 to 13 year olds with a place

to call their own, the "Young Adult Room." The room was equipped with games, a stereo, records, a filmstrip projector, magazines, paperbacks, and space for recreation and sociability where the noise would not disturb adults. Programs included an ice cream sundae making contest, a bike trip, and a reading club. The room attracted readers and nonreaders and was an answer to the complaint "the library doesn't have anything for me." An added benefit was that the staff found fewer disciplinary problems.

Lansdowne Public Library in Pennsylvania also had a lively young adult program. In September 1981 a survey was taken of young adults in the community. Young adult programs included Dungeons and Dragons sessions, the videotaping of a 7th grade class for the library's cable program, the completion of a wall mural by young adults, miniature golf tournaments, and programs comparing books to popular movies. Young adults themselves helped process books and audio visual materials purchased for their collection.

As one can see from the creative projects above, the LSCA program can encourage young adults to become lifelong library users.

Target Groups Not Reached by the LSCA Program

There is great potential for the LSCA program to enrich the lives of many Americans it does not now reach. For example, the following target groups received little to no LSCA program funds: Migrant Workers; Women; Non Nuclear Families; Alcohol Abusers; Delinquents (not institutionalized); and Abused or Neglected Young Adults, Preschoolers, or Children.

There is a tremendous need for library programs in such areas as child abuse. There are some one million cases of child abuse in the U.S. each year, and as many as 2,000 children die each year as a result. Most child abusers come from homes where they were treated violently. Child abuse is a growing national problem and the public library can play an important role in making information about child abuse and alternative methods of raising children available to parents.

Another area for potential growth is in library programs for non nuclear families. The increase in single-parent families is one of the most striking social developments of the past generation. One-parent families doubled in the last decade from 11% in 1970 to 21% in 1981. By 1990, 25% is projected. Ninety percent of today's one-parent families are headed by women.

* * * *

Areas mentioned above reflect the conclusion that the LSCA program has unquestionably assisted the disadvantaged as have other non LSCA program efforts. Despite these efforts, data presented in this report point to a tremendous need for LSCA and other efforts to continue reaching out to the disadvantaged. Fourteen percent of the country is poor, 9.8% is unemployed, 33.7% never graduated from high school, and 10% is illiterate. The LSCA program reports indicate that the LSCA program may be reaching only 9.4% of its potential disadvantaged constituency. The program reached almost 3 million disadvantaged Americans in FY 81. There are still potentially over 29 million disadvantaged Americans that could be reached under LSCA.

Figure 7

PROJECTS FOR THE DISADVANTAGED
FY 81

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
ALABAMA	Adult Education	Adult Education - Tel-Med	Mobile Public Library	XV	4,301	2,169	842	3,011
	All Disadvantaged	Planning and Development - Regional Libraries	Alabama Public Library Service	VIII	6,000	1,351	3,377	4,728
ALASKA	Adult Education	Library Development-Kuskokwim Area	Kuskokwim Consortium Library	81-3-A	3,510	8,000	-0-	8,000
	Adult Education	Library Development-Upper Yukon	Alaska State Library	81-3-D	718	4,500	-0-	4,500
	All Disadvantaged	Services and Extensions	Alaska State Library	81-1	31,251	101,506	11,596	113,102
ARIZONA	All Disadvantaged	Aquila Public Library Development	Maricopa County Library	81-1-II-2g-1	355	-0-	4,730	4,730
	All Disadvantaged	Collection Development	Cochise County Library	81-1-II-2b-3	23,298*	9,532	14,150	23,682
	All Disadvantaged	Cooper Queen Library Audio-Visual Improvements	Cochise County Library	81-1-II-2b-1	225	-0-	1,000	1,000
	All Disadvantaged	Navajo County Audio-Visual Project	Roxanne Whipple Memorial-Navajo County Library	81-1-II-2h-1	1,200*	300	10,620	10,920

* Est.

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
ARIZONA (cont.)	Children	Children's Services Development	Safford City-Graham County Library	81-1-II-2d	1,620	-0-	4,080	4,080
	Children and Young Adults	Gila Bend Public Library Development	Maricopa County Library	81-1-II-2g-2	225	-0-	6,061	6,061
	Children and Young Adults	Gilbert Public Library - Children/ Youth Development	Gilbert Public Library	81-1-II-2g-3	1,850	-0-	11,000	11,000
	Children and Young Adults	Huachuca City Library; [collection, furniture and equipment]	Cochise County Library	81-1-II-2b-3	350	9,532	14,150	23,682
	Children and Young Adults	Strengthening the State Library Agency [summer reading club - children/ young adults]	Arizona Department of Library, Archives and Public Records - Library Extension Service	81-I-1B	13,000*	-0-	4,000	4,000
	Young Adults	Statewide Programs Administered by State Library Agency (Juvenile Program Kits)	Arizona Department of Library, Archives and Public Records - Library Extension Service	81-I-1A	7,750	-0-	11,281	11,281
ARKANSAS	Adult Education	Health Care Materials for Healthier Readers	Ozarks Regional Library	3C-3	290	1,500	3,000	4,500

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
ARKANSAS (cont.)	All Disadvantaged	Black History Materials to Promote Better Use of the Library	Chicot County Library	3C-1	180	1,850	2,000	3,850
	All Disadvantaged	Bookmobility	North Arkansas Regional Library	4A	18,000	30,000	20,000	50,000
	Literacy	Adult Illiteracy Materials to Aid Disadvantaged	Mid-Arkansas Regional Library	3C-2	52	2,447	3,500	5,947
	Unemployed	Educational and Career Development Materials	Library Development District 3	3C-9	518	2,830	6,200	9,030
	Young Adults	Bridging the Juvenile Gap	Scott-Sebastian Regional Library	3C-6	87	1,567	5,000	6,567
CALIFORNIA	All Disadvantaged	Minority Information Services Network (MISN)	Auburn/Placer County Library; Fresno County Free Library; South State Cooperative Library System	I-181B	38,800	-0-	38,657*	38,657*
	All Disadvantaged	Minority Recruitment Training Program	California State Library	I-2A	12	-0-	19,500	19,500
	All Disadvantaged	School Library/ Public Library Cooperation Project-Component B	Tehama County Library	I-193B	8,000*	-0-	15,500	15,500

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
CALIFORNIA (cont.)	Children	Vernon School/ Library Information	Los Angeles Public Library	I-1758	1,400*	-0-	50,600	50,600
COLORADO	NO ACTIVITIES REPORTED							
CONNECTICUT	All Disadvantaged	Automated Library Services	Waterbury Public Library	3.A.1	26,621	-0-	27,459	27,459
	All Disadvantaged	Improving Reference Capabilities	Bridgeport Public Library	3.A.6	1,250	-0-	2,500	2,500
	All Disadvantaged	Improving Reference Capabilities	Hartford Public Library	3.A.7	1,250	-0-	2,500	2,500
	All Disadvantaged	Improving Reference Capabilities	Waterbury Public Library	3.A.5	1,250	-0-	2,500	2,500
	All Disadvantaged	Information Please	Eastern Connecticut Library Association	3.B.5	30,000	-0-	1,000	1,000
	All Disadvantaged	Network Planning Project	Wallingford Public Library	3.A.2	72,231	-0-	10,000	10,000
	Deinstitutionalized	Special Group Programming	Library Association of Warehouse Point	3.B.6	150	-0-	1,000	1,000
	Preschoolers and Children	Cooperative Multi-Media Adventures For Children	Beardsley and Memorial Library	3.B.7	1,336	-0-	992	992
	Unemployed	Career Information Center	Thomaston Public Library	3.A.3	3,000	-0-	2,250	2,250

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	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
CONNECTICUT (cont.)	Young Adults	Year-Round Reading Program	Eastern Connecticut Library Association	3.B.4	3,000	-0-	1,000	1,000
DELAWARE	All Disadvantaged	[Increased Hours]	Frankford Public Library	1300081	5,000	2,795	1,900	4,695
	Children	[Homework Assistance for Children and Young Adults]	Newark Free Library, George Wilson Community Center	1300081	1,485	1,452	1,000	2,452
	Young Adults	[Microcomputer for Disadvantaged Young Adults]	Milford Public Library	1300081	2,146	2,637	1,483	4,120
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	All Disadvantaged	Program Funds	District of Columbia Public Library	Project 1	7,000*	-0-*	2,086	2,086
	All Disadvantaged	R.L. Christian and Sursum Corda Community Libraries	District of Columbia Public Library	Project 1	12,475	2,631*	17,670	20,301
	Children	Dial-A-Story	District of Columbia Public Library	Project 1	38,344*	-0-*	1,300	1,300
	Young Adults	Young Adults	District of Columbia Public Library	Project 1	2,000*	-0-*	5,341	5,341

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
FLORIDA	All Disadvantaged	Library Service to the Economically Disadvantaged	Broward County Division of Libraries	7-A	-0-	684,500	100,000	784,500
	All Disadvantaged	Library Service to the Economically Disadvantaged	Gadsden Public Library	7-D	-0-	3,072	8,500	11,572
	All Disadvantaged	Library Service to the Economically Disadvantaged	Jackson County Public Library	7-E	-0-	2,900	6,000	8,900
	All Disadvantaged	Library Service to the Economically Disadvantaged	Miami-Dade Public Library	7-F	33,000*	23,607	50,000	73,607
	All Disadvantaged	Library Service to the Economically Disadvantaged	Northwest Regional Library System	7-G	-0-	14,457	39,368	53,825
	All Disadvantaged	Library Service to the Economically Disadvantaged (books-by-mail)	St. Johns County Public Library	7-J	11,778	5,028	6,000	11,028
	All Disadvantaged	Library Service to the Economically Disadvantaged (community information)	Charlotte-Glades Library System	7-B	-0-	2,550	9,000	11,550

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
FLORIDA (cont.)	All Disadvantaged	Library Service to the Economically Disadvantaged - Activity II (Increase rural use of library), Activity IV (Mail-a-Book)	Suwannee River Regional Library	7-K	26,273*	14,310*	27,000*	41,310*
	All Disadvantaged	Library Service to the Economically Disadvantaged (rurally isolated)	Columbia County Public Library	7-C	2,828	5,850	11,000	16,850
	All Disadvantaged	Service to the Economically Disadvantaged	West Florida Regional Library System	7-L	-0-	33,377	50,000	83,377
	Children	Library Service to the Economically Disadvantaged (activity V)	Suwannee River Regional Library System	7-K	2,977	1,590*	3,000*	4,590*
	Literacy	Adult Basic Education	Jacksonville Public Library	13-A	22,083	73,200	50,000	123,200
	Literacy	Adult Basic Education	Leon County Public Library	13-B	57	9,333	15,000	24,333
	Preschoolers, Children and Young Adults	Library Service to Youth	Tampa-Hillsborough Public Library	14-D	-0-	284,388	50,000	334,388
	Preschoolers, Children and Young Adults	Service to Youth	Wakulla County Public Library	14-E	-0-	2,800	8,400	11,200

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
GEORGIA	All Disadvantaged	Disadvantaged [books-by-mail]	Chattooga County Library	III-D	-0-	-0-	9,439	9,439
	All Disadvantaged	Library Services to the Disadvantaged	Regional Libraries at: Lake Blackshear; Southwest Georgia; De Soto Trail; Sequoyah; Augusta; Northeast Georgia; Chattahoochee Valley; Kinchaloonee; Satilla; Oconee; Ocmulgee; Chestatee; Flint River; Uncle Remus; Pine Mountain; Screven-Hebjubs; Coastal Plain; South Georgia; Choopee; Piedmont; and Mountain. Other Libraries: Atlanta Public Library; Jefferson County Library; Brooks County Library; Vidalia-Toombs County Library	III-A	80,000	164,300	514,682	678,982
	Children	Early Childhood Education	Fitzgerald-Ben-Hill County	III-E	4,101	-0-	1,762	1,752
	Literacy	Young Adults and Adult Literacy	Colquitt-Thomas Regional Library	III-F	15	-0-	4,104*	4,104*

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
GEORGIA (cont.)	Preschoolers and Children	Early Childhood Education	Thomas Public Library	III-E	6,185	-0-	2,990	2,990
	Young Adults	Young Adults and Adult Literacy	Colquitt-Thomas Regional Library	III-F	2,677	-0-	12,510*	12,510*
GUAM	NO ACTIVITIES REPORTED							
HAWAII	Children	The After School Tutorial Project	The University of Hawaii, College of Education, Curriculum Research and Development Group	NA	240	-0-	11,567	11,567
	Children	Liliha Library Afterschool Project	Liliha Library	81-3b	7,000	-0-	37,884	37,884
	Children	Molokai Outreach Program	Molokai Library	81-19b	1,000	-0-	1,000	1,000
	Children and Migrants	Waianae Children's Program	Waianae Community Library	81-5b	9,600	-0-	9,441	9,441
	Unemployed and Young Adults	Career Challange	Honokaa Public Library; Kohala Public Library	81-18b	4,816	-0-	5,334	5,334
	Young Adults	Young Adult Library Awareness Project	Office of Library Services	81-17b	10,000	-0-	12,869	12,869
IDAHO	All Disadvantaged	Public Library Development: Community Outreach	Region I - Panhandle Regional Library System, Boundary County	II	300	178	343	521

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	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	State $
IDAHO (cont.)	Preschoolers	Public Library Development: Better Parenting of Preschoolers Outreach Program	Region I - Panhandle Regional Library System, Pinehurst, Kingston	II	300	68	132	200
	Preschoolers	Public Library Development: Preschool Outreach	Region I - Panhandle Regional Library System, Rathdrum	II	150	98	188	286
ILLINOIS	NO ACTIVITIES REPORTED							
INDIANA	Literacy	Adult Literacy Project	Monroe County Public Library	122	120	-0-	26,351	26,351
IOWA	NO ACTIVITIES REPORTED							
KANSAS	NO ACTIVITIES REPORTED							
KENTUCKY	All Disadvantaged	Bookmobile Outreach	Owsley County Public Library	6	3,000	2,310*	690*	3,000*
	All Disadvantaged	Outreach to the Disadvantaged	Jackson County	6	45	1,232*	368*	1,600*
	All Disadvantaged	Services to the Disadvantaged	Clay County	6	50	770*	230*	1,000*
	Literacy	Adult Literacy Program	Campbell County Public Library	6	54	7,700*	2,300*	10,000*
	Literacy	Adult Literacy Project	Kentucky River Region	6	350	8,778*	2,622*	11,400*

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
LOUISIANA	All Disadvantaged	Films and Recordings Service	Office of the State Library	2	17,628	-0-	5,912	5,912
	Drug Abusers Alcohol Abusers	Films and Recordings Service	Office of the State Library	2	6,552	-0-	2,035	2,035
	Unemployed, Literacy, & Adult Education	Processing Center and Acquisitions	Office of the State Library	4	2,500	-0-	4,000	4,000
MAINE	All Disadvantaged	Bookmobile and Books-By-Mail	Maine State Library	I	10,000*	112,000	57,000	169,000
MARYLAND	All Disadvantaged	Community Information Service	Frederick County Library	I.C	315	-0-	5,567	5,567
	All Disadvantaged	Community Information Service	Southern Maryland Regional Library	I.F	520	-0-	4,500	4,500
	All Disadvantaged	Inform	State Occupations and Information Coordinating Council	I.N	1,200*	-0-	1,050	1,050
	Literacy	CLIC for Illiterates	Prince George's County Library	I-B	263	-0-	32,533	32,533
	Literacy	Literacy Resource Center	Enoch Pratt Free Library	I-B	1,897	-0-	30,000	30,000
	Preschoolers	Opening the Gift	Harford County	I-B	3,742	-0-	18,900	18,900
	Preschoolers	Reading Readiness Relia	Worchester County	I-B	858	-0-	20,700	20,700

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
MARYLAND (cont.)	Preschoolers	Ready to Grow	Baltimore County	I-B	682	-0-	16,350	16,350
	Unemployed	Information on Employment, Educational Opportunities and Career Selection	Allegany County	II.M	200*	-0-	2,500	2,500
	Unemployed	Job Information Clearinghouse	Enoch Pratt Free Library	I-B	10,020	-0-	50,000	50,000
MASSACHUSETTS	Adult Education	Community Health Information Program	Malden Public Library	5.228	330	-0-	7,650	7,650
	Adult Education	Human Services Information and Referral Resource Directory	Lynn Public Library	5.216	150	-0-	18,300	18,300
	All Disadvantaged	Extended Community Services Program	Sandwich Public Library	5.217	420*	-0-	2,000	2,000
	All Disadvantaged	Palmer Area Video Program	Palmer Public Library	5.212	785*	-0-	5,225	5,225
	All Disadvantaged	Strengthening Bookmobile Services	Western Regional Public Library System	4.4	400,000*	-0-	32,500	32,500
	Developmentally Disabled	Materials for Children with Special Needs	Robbins Library, Arlington	5.223	85*	-0-	7,644	7,644

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local &	Federal $	Total $
MASSACHUSETTS (cont.)	Preschoolers	Early Start: Pre-school Outreach Program	Lancaster Town Library	5.211	40*	-0-	10,000	10,000
	Unemployed; Women	A Working Collection	Ventress Memorial Library, Marshfield	5.210	2,000*	-0-	7,710	7,710
	Young Adults	Keeping Up With Youth	Carnegie Public Library, Montague	5.229	403	-0-	6,000	6,000
	Young Adults	Young Adult Room	Northborough Free Library	5.232	130	-0-	6,000	6,000
MICHIGAN	All Disadvantaged	Books-by-Mail	Hiawathaland Library Cooperative	2a	1,320	-0-	10,484	10,484
MINNESOTA	All Disadvantaged	Public Library Services Grants (disadvantaged portion only)	Minnesota Office of Public Libraries and Interlibrary Cooperation	81-1	184,754*	900,000*	200,000*	1,100,000*
MISSISSIPPI	All Disadvantaged	Demonstration of a Portable Library Facility	Sunflower County Library System	VII B	-0-	-0-	47,048	47,048
	All Disadvantaged	Improvement of Library Services to Low-Income Persons in Rural Areas	Mississippi Library Commission	VIII	-0-	-0-	20,232	20,232

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
MISSOURI	All Disadvantaged	Service to Aged and Disadvantaged	Kansas City Public Library	6	38,000*	-0-	50,000	50,000
	All Disadvantaged	Service to Aged and Disadvantaged	St. Louis Public Library	6	50,000*	-0-	50,000	50,000
MONTANA	NO ACTIVITIES REPORTED							
NEBRASKA	Literacy	Outreach Services	Nebraska Library Commission	81.4	231	22,184	1,364	23,548
NEVADA	NO ACTIVITIES REPORTED							
NEW HAMPSHIRE	All Disadvantaged	[Delivery Van]	New Hampshire State Library	1.11	-0-	-0-	8,500	8,500
	All Disadvantaged	Statewide Library Development Program, Bookmobile Service and Delivery Systems	New Hampshire State Library	1.8	20,000*	25,000	25,000	50,000
NEW JERSEY	All Disadvantaged	Close Encounter of the Library Kind	Camden Public Library	2A	32,760*	-0-	7,900*	7,900*
	All Disadvantaged	Jerico Branch Project	Deptford Public Library	2C	3,974	-0-	35,388	35,388
	Developmentally Disabled	The Upstairs Room	Montvale Public Library	2G	328	-0-	7,000	7,000

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
NEW JERSEY (cont.)	Literacy	Boundbrook Public Library/Jointure for Community Adult Education Literacy Project	Boundbrook Public Library	2B	40	-0-	3,500	3,500
	Literacy	I Can Read	Englewood Public Library	2E	6,375	-0-	11,000	11,000
	Literacy	Library/Adult School Literacy Project	Franklin Township Public Library	2F	63	-0-	3,500	3,500
	Unemployed	Job/Career Information Center	Camden County Library	2B	3,448	-0-	25,400	25,400
NEW MEXICO	Adult Education	ABE Catalogs	Hobbs Public Library	SP81-5 (2-E)	1,100	-0-	2,000	2,000
NEW YORK	Adult Education	Adult Independent Learner	Mohawk Valley Library Association	81-0062	3,077	-0-	30,900	30,900
	Adult Education	Adult Independent Learner	Nassau Library System	81-0065	8,040	-0-	77,250	77,250
	Adult Education	Adult Independent Learner	New York Public Library	81-0067	22,595	-0-	125,440	125,440
	Adult Education	AIL/JIC	Mid-York Library System	81-0058	1,500	-0-	21,900	21,900
	Adult Education	AIL/JIC/Literacy Volunteers	Queens Borough Public Library	81-0121	3,000	-0-	70,950	70,950

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
NEW YORK (cont.)	Adult Education Unemployed	Adult Independent Learner	Brooklyn Public Library	81-0004	35,691	-0-	97,197	97,197
	All Disadvantaged	Books-By-Mail	North Country Library System	81-0078	3,741	-0-	8,810	8,810
	All Disadvantaged	Langston Hughes Community Library and Cultural Center	Queens Borough Public Library	81-0120	24,410	-0-	132,000	132,000
	All Disadvantaged	Project LEAP	Buffalo and Erie County Public Library	81-0007	111,929	-0-	129,500	129,500
	All Disadvantaged	Special Services	New York Public Library	81-0068	10,814	-0-	168,000	168,000
	Literacy	Literacy and English as a Second Language	Westchester Library System	81-0145	110	-0-	12,000	12,000
	Literacy	Literacy Project	Mid-Hudson Library System	81-0055	196	-0-	17,557	17,557
	Literacy	Literacy Volunteers of Suffolk	Suffolk Cooperative Library System	81-0133	221	-0-	24,560	24,560
	Literacy	Media Center	Brooklyn Public Library	81-0003	699	-0-	68,456	68,456
	Unemployed	Adult Career Counselors	Suffolk Cooperative Library System	81-0134	398	-0-	19,828	19,828
	Unemployed	AIL/JIC	Pioneer Library System	81-0094	10,401	-0-	25,000	25,000

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
NEW YORK (cont.)	Unemployed	AIL/JIC	Southern Adirondack Library System	81-0130	2,825	-0-	19,507	19,507
	Unemployed	AIL/JIC	Upper Hudson Library Federation	81-0142	13,153	-0-	19,708	19,708
	Unemployed	Job and Citizen Information Centers	Four County Library System	81-0042	4,200	-0-	25,750	25,750
	Unemployed	Job Information Center	Buffalo and Erie County Public Library	81-0009	9,453	-0-	24,999	24,999
	Unemployed	Job Information Center	Clinton-Essex-Franklin Library	81-0021	2,406	-0-	17,690	17,690
	Unemployed	Job Information Center	Nioga Library System	81-0072	8,131	-0-	6,290	6,290
	Unemployed	Job Information Center	North Country Library System	81-0079	444	-0-	19,000	19,000
	Unemployed	Job Information Center	Onondaga County Public Library	81-0087	2,774	-0-	22,674	22,674
	Unemployed	Job Information Centers	Suffolk Cooperative Library System	81-0135	4,455	-0-	26,290	26,290
	Unemployed Adult Education	Adult Independent Learner	Mid-Hudson Library System	81-0053	2,016	-0-	18,493	18,493

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
NORTH CAROLINA	Adult Education	Project LIFT (Learning Information for Today)	Durham County Library	8-G; 9-H	9,385	11,618*	76,550*	88,168*
	All Disadvantaged	BHM Books-By-Mail	Beaufort-Hyde-Martin Regional Library	8-C; 9-C	4,363	43,133*	48,500*	91,633*
	All Disadvantaged	Community Information Services	Central North Carolina Regional Library	9D	5,044	24,700	26,500	51,200
	All Disadvantaged	Davidson Information Assistance Line (DIAL)	Davidson County Public Library	8-F; 9-G	9,766	24,909*	52,800*	77,709*
	All Disadvantaged	Disadvantaged-Grants-in-Aid	North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources/Division of State Library	9; 10	254,103*	-0-	938,194	938,194
	All Disadvantaged	The Information Center for Appalachian Regional Library	Appalachian Regional Library, Ashe-Watauga-Wilkes Counties	8-A; 9-A	1,107	5,078*	50,000*	55,078*
	All Disadvantaged	Library Extention Outreach (LEO)	Stanly County Public Library	8-M; 9-Q	3,500	15,882*	46,600*	62,482*
	All Disadvantaged	Neighborhood Information Van (NIV)	Pender County Library	8-J; 9-J	6,823	8,925*	39,700*	48,625*
	All Disadvantaged	Onslow Information Line (OIL)	Onslow County Public Library	8-I	1,476	47,319*	48,650*	95,969*

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
NORTH CAROLINA (cont.)	All Disadvantaged	Pamlico County Joint School/Public Library Demonstration	Craven-Pamlico-Carteret Regional Library	9-E	3,155	35,637	25,500	61,137
	All Disadvantaged Women	Outreach Information and Referral	Cumberland County Public Library	9F	8,100	4,802	19,000	23,802
	Children	Children's Summer Reading Program	North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources/ Division of State Library	2	1,400*	-0-	8,965	8,965
	Literacy	HELP: Hoke Education for Literacy Project	Sandhill Regional Library System	9N	31	1,880	18,800	20,680
	Literacy	Reading Education at the Library (REAL)	Rockingham County Public Library	8-L; 9-L	74	12,577*	50,500*	63,077*
	Literacy	Statewide Library Program - Continuing Education [literacy portion only]	North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources/Division of State Library	12	37	267	5,073*	5,340*
	Preschoolers	Preparation for Learning, Reaching Out to Preschoolers	Sheppard Memorial Library	8-K; 9-O	5,933	16,825*	64,600*	81,425*
	Preschoolers	REAP (Reaching Elderly and Preschoolers)	Union County Public Library	9-R	820	9,708	21,000	30,708

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
NORTH CAROLINA (cont.)	Young Adults	Young Adult	Southport-Brunswick County Library	9P	1,021	8,548	13,500	22,048
NORTH DAKOTA	NO ACTIVITIES REPORTED							
OHIO	All Disadvantaged	Adams-Brown Bookmobile	State Library of Ohio	I-10-81	5,481*	103,584	3,446	107,030
	All Disadvantaged	Coping Skills Book Collection	Public Library of Columbus and Franklin County	I-15-D-80	-0-	-0-	24,947	24,947
	All Disadvantaged	State Aid	State Library of Ohio	I-8-81	74,388*	401,877	-0-	401,877
	All Disadvantaged	State Library Regional Service Center, Caldwell	State Library of Ohio	I-12-81	48,053*	401,155	71,638	472,793
	Literacy	Project Hermes	Fairfield County District Library	I-16-B-81	-0-	29,296	23,034	52,330
	Unemployed	Project PLACE (Public Library Adult Career and Education)	Cuyahoga County Public Library	I-14-E-81	1,400	36,953	42,219	79,172
	Young Adults	Y.A.M. - Young Adults Matter	Lane Public Library	I-14-F-81	65	16,213	15,041	31,254
OKLAHOMA	Adult Education	Health Information Services	Tulsa City-County Library System	8; 12	11,720*	-0-	296,112	296,112 ~~29,112~~

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
OKLAHOMA (cont.)	All Disadvantaged	Personnel Grants [outreach librarian]	Lawton Public Library	8; 13	1,012*	-0-	21,072	21,072
	All Disadvantaged	Service to Disadvantaged	Oklahoma Department of Libraries	5	-0-	8,857	27,182	36,039
	Children	Special Purpose Grant: Heritage; A Kid's Eye View	Pioneer Multi-County Library System	8	1,878	-0-	12,593	12,593
OREGON	NO ACTIVITIES REPORTED							
PENNSYLVANIA	All Disadvantaged	Service to the Black Community (Black Studies and Culture)	Stey-Nevant Public Library	VII-81-86-I	350*	-0-	18,853	18,853
	Drug Abusers Alcohol Abusers	Health Information Resource Center	Upper Darby Township and Sellers Memorial Free Public Library	III-81-89-I	350*	-0-	1,916	1,916
	Literacy	Literacy Project	Bradford-Wyoming County Libraries	VII-81-16-I	78	-0-	28,000	28,000
	Literacy	Literacy Project	Juniata County Library	VII-81-47-I	56	-0-	23,037	23,037
	Literacy	Literacy Project	New Castle	VII-81-64-I	209	-0-	34,760	34,760
	Literacy	Literacy Project	York County Library System	VII-81-93-I	44	-0-	26,201	26,201

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
PENNSYLVANIA (cont.)	Literacy Children	Collection Development	Cambria County Library System	III-81-22-I	431*	-0-	4,840	4,840
	Unemployed	Vocational Guidance	Sewickley Public Library	III-81-75-I	260*	-0-	7,126	7,126
	Young Adults	Collection Development	Altoona Area Public Library (Martinsburg Community Library)	III-81-4-I	1,100*	-0-	4,840	4,840
	Young Adults	Collection Development	Hoyt Library	III-81-46-I	2,300*	808	5,808	6,616
	Young Adults	Collection Development	Lancaster County Library (Ephrata Public Library)	III-81-51-I	500*	-0-	4,840	4,840
	Young Adults	Collection Development	Prospect Park Free Library	III-81-72-I	660*	-0-	4,840	4,840
	Young Adults	Collection Development	Saxonburg Area Library	III-81-81-I	550*	-0-	4,840	4,840
	Young Adults	Collection Development (YA Materials)	Hazleton Area Public Library	III-81-43-I	1,100*	-0-	4,840	4,840
	Young Adults	Service to Young Adults	Snyder County Library	IX-81-76-I	260*	-0-	24,356	24,356
	Young Adults	System Improvement	York County Library	IX-81-102-I	1,300*	-0-	47,857	47,857

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
PENNSYLVANIA (cont.)	Young Adults	Young Adult Programming	Lansdowne Public Library	III-81-52-I	1,500*	-0-	16,945	16,945
	Young Adults	Young Adult Services	South Park Township Library	III-81-78-I	2,115*	-0-	23,904	23,904
PUERTO RICO	NO ACTIVITIES REPORTED							
RHODE ISLAND	All Disadvantaged	Library Services to Inadequately Served and Disadvantaged Adults	Rhode Island Department of State Library Services	7	13,020	12,703	13,625	26,328
	Children	Library Services to Inadequately Served and Disadvantaged Children	Rhode Island Department of State Library Services	7	4,836	9,601	8,932	18,533
	Literacy	Literacy	Rhode Island Department of State Library Services	8	111	-0-	1,500	1,500
	Young Adults	Library Services to Inadequately Served and Disadvantaged Young Adults	Rhode Island Department of State Library Services	7	2,511	3,267	3,267	6,534

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
SOUTH CAROLINA	All Disadvantaged	Library Development (Grants-in-aid; Disadvantaged)	South Carolina State Library, Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library, Aiken-Bamberg-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library, Anderson County Library, Beaufort County Library, Berkeley County Library, Cherokee County Public Library, Chesterfield County Library, Colleton County Memorial Library, Florence County Library, Lexington County Circulating State Library, Marion County Library, Newberry-Saluda Regional Library.	IV	106,726	-0-	15,968	15,968

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
SOUTH CAROLINA (cont.)	All Disadvantaged	Service to the Disadvantaged	South Carolina State Library, Berkeley County Library, Florence County Library, Dillon County Library, Williamsburg County Library, Spartanburg County Public Library, Richland County Public Library, Newberry-Saluda Regional Library, McCormic County Library, Fairfield County Library, Allendale-Hampton-Jasper Regional Library, Aiken-Bamberg-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library, Chesterfield County Library	III D	28,808	78,238	102,432	180,670
SOUTH DAKOTA	NO ACTIVITIES REPORTED							
TENNESSEE	All Disadvantaged	General Library Service [disadvantaged portion only]	Tennessee Regional Library System	I-A	436,018*	823,233*	171,914*	995,147*

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
TENNESSEE (cont.)	Literacy	Adult Literacy Project	Memphis Public Library and Information Center	I-C-3	4,333*	-0-	32,000	32,000
TEXAS	Mentally Ill	System Operation [workshop on problem patrons]	Texas Trans Pecos Library System, El Paso Public Library	3 (f)	36	88	-0-	88
	Young Adults	System Operation [young adult book circuit]	West Texas Library System, Lubbock Public Library	3 (i)	13,246	50	-0-	50
UTAH	All Disadvantaged	Public Library Services [book-mobile: Ogden City]	State Library, Division of Community and Economic Development	IA	990	-0-	720	720
VERMONT	All Disadvantaged	Vermont Books-By-Mail	Vermont Department of Libraries	81-5	24,187	10,000	4,997	14,997
VIRGIN ISLANDS	All Disadvantaged	Mobile Services to Elderly, Preschool and Disadvantaged	Department of Conservation and Cultural Affairs, Bureau of Libraries, Museums, and Archives Service	CP81-1	3,000	21,254	20,000	41,254

	Target Group	Project Title	Library	Project Number	People Served	State & Local $	Federal $	Total $
VIRGINIA	All Disadvantaged	Grants in Aid to Public Libraries [disadvantaged portion only]	Virginia State Library	81-1	32,000	-0-	160,000	160,000
WASHINGTON	Literacy	Eastside Literacy Project	Spokane Public Library	80-02-05	120	-0-	16,684	16,684
	Literacy	Literacy Awareness and Action Project	Pierce County Library	80-02-21	200	-0-	8,000	8,000
WEST VIRGINIA	All Disadvantaged	Providing the Right to Read for all West Virginians [disadvantaged portion only]	West Virginia Library Commission	2	92,149*	1,357,571*	49,094*	1,406,665*
WISCONSIN	Adult Education	Health Information Resource Improvement	Luther Hospital Library, Eau Claire	81-7	50,000*	-0-	18,275	18,275
	All Disadvantaged	Mailbox Library Services	Racine County Library System	81-51	680*	-0-	11,420	11,420
	All Disadvantaged	Mailbox Library Service	Winnefox Library System	81-69	4,000	-0-	11,635	11,635
	All Disadvantaged	System Demonstration for Walworth County	Walworth County Library Services	81-86	3,300*	-0-	27,000*	27,000*
	Children	Tell-it-Again Kits	Sheboygan County Library System, Mead Public Library	81-55	600*	-0-	31,310	31,310
WYOMING	NO ACTIVITIES REPORTED							

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCAITON

OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT
OFFICE OF LIBRARIES AND LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES
STATE AND PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES BRANCH

Major Urban Resource Libraries Statistics for Fiscal Years 1979 - 1981

Fiscal Year 1981

By

Clarence Fogelstrom

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981 (UPDATE)

When the appropriation for Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act (PL 84-597) exceeds 60 million dollars (102(a)(c)(1)), the major urban resource library's (MURL) amendment (PL 95-125) becomes effective. For each Fiscal Year 1979 through 1981 the appropriation for Title I was $62,500,000 triggering the MURLs amendment.

The following information has been developed from reviewing the Basic State Plan documents, Annual Programs and Reports of States having major urban resource libraries (MURLs). The expenditures for Fiscal Years 1979 and 1980 have been corrected and reflect the documentation each State has forwarded to the Department. The amount listed below for FY'81 will be revised after the FY'82 Annual Reports have been received as 20 States have carried over their FY'81 MURL funds. The total amount paid to MURLs from Federal, State and Local funds are the following:

	FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL
FY'79	$1,666,225	$15,264	$187,197
FY'80	1,722,990	18,138	497,883
FY'81(EST)	1,776,609	678,724	502,593
TOTAL:	$5,165,824	$712,126	$1,187,673

Although the MURL amendment does not require State or Local matching the State of Georgia in all three Fiscal Years and Michigan in FY'81 have expended funds for MURLs. The major Local funding expenditures have been in the States of Georgia and Kentucky .

An analysis of Title I expenditures earmarked for MURLs indicates the following when adding FY'79 through FY'81 expenditures:

1.Alabama	$ 27,920
2.Alaska	119,200
3.Arizona	166,774
4.Arkansas	30,000
5.California	288,766
6.Colorado	89,503
7.Connecticut	37,500
8.Florida	289,558
9.Georgia	171,371
10.Hawaii	27,984
11.Idaho	29,215
12.Illinois	384,693
13.Indiana	153,625
14.Iowa	54,000
15.Kansas	79,165
16.Kentucky	118,091
17.Louisiana	36,759
18.Maryland	30,000
19.Massachusetts	411,000
20.Michigan	226,790
21.Minnesota	22,152
22.Mississippi	$ 8,978
23.Missouri	164,812
24.Nebraska	63,849
25.Nevada	40,000
26.New Jersey	28,502
27.New Mexico	40,715
28.New York	620,466
29.North Carolina	90,000
30.Ohio	367,407
31.Oklahoma	24,694
32.Oregon	14,500
33.Pennsylvania	395,322
34.Rhode Island	18,862
35.South Carolina	15,000
36.Tennessee	49,474
37.Texas	185,207
38.Utah	18,000
39.Virginia	60,000
40.Washington	28,387
41.Wisconsin	27,428
42.Puerto Rico	110,154
TOTAL:	$5,165,824

The Amendments of 1970 (PL 91-600) to the Library Services and Construction Act required State Library Administrative agencies under Title I funds to place a greater emphasis in strengthening metropolitan public libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers (Section 102(a)(2)). In Congressional hearings on PL 91-600 (Congressional Record, December 7, 1970, H11230) Congressman John Brademas stated: "The development of these major institutions is important to the sucess of the interlibrary cooperation that would be expanded under Title III of the bill".

The development of these institutions serving as national or regional resource centers continues to be important. The MURL Amendment has not allowed a State to reduce funds paid to a metropolitan library serving as a resource center below the amount that library received in FY'78 and each ensuing year thereafter.

In FY 1982, the appropriation for Title I was 60 million dollars and therefore, no funds were available for MURL projects except FY'81 Carryover funds. However, the funding for public libraries serving as national or regional resource centers is continuing to grow and will be reported upon in the FY'82 Annual Report on MURLS.

STATE: ALABAMA

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATITICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$41,850	XXX	$3,653,000	$8,948		
FY'80	41,956	XXII	3,653,000	9,486		
FY'81	42,023	XXII	3,728,000	9,486		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
781,056	STATE	1-4) Yes	
1) BIRMINGTON			1) Four county Regional area
2) MOBILE			2) " " " " " " "
3) MONTGOMERY			3) " " " " " " "
4) HUNTSVILLE			4) " " " " " " "

ACTIVITIES: FY'80: A total of $9,486 was distributed to the four libraries, as follows:

Birmingham Public-Jefferson County Library	$3,365
Mobile Public Library	2,493
Montgomery City-County Public Library	1,905
Huntsville-Madison County Public Library	1,723

The funds were used to supplement the resource collections and to improve the interlibrary loan capabilities of each library.

FY'81: All four of the MURLs utilized the extra money as approved under the current Basic State Plan fo regional services to the libraries' patrons.

Birmingham-Jefferson County Public Library received $3,724 which was used to strengthen the Cent Library collection by the addition of industrial standards, business indexes, microfilm indexes a general reference materials. The library purchased an estimated 250 items.

Mobile Public Library used its $2,347 to supplement its "periodicals on microfilm" collection. Th titles covering 161 years are now available to the regional population of four counties.

Montgomery City-County Public Library spent $1,793 to upgrade its business and professional collection for its downtown branch on Lawrence Street.

Huntsville-Madison County Public Library received $1,622 to purchase 21 items to help upgrade the library's business reference collection.

FY'79: A total of $8,948 was distributed to the four libraries as follows:

Birmingham	$3,186
Mobile	2,347
Huntsville	1,622
Montgomery	1,793

The funds were used to supplement the resource collections and improve the interlibrary loan capabilities of each library. The remaining $32,902 was used to purchase reference materials for the statewide resource center at Alabama Public Library Service.

STATE: ALASKA

URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL Y[illegible] 1979 - 1981

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBERS	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$4,674	79-5	408,000	$35,000		
FY'80	$4,695	80-2	408,000	42,100		
FY'81	$4,633	81-2	411,000	42,100		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
179,464	44.0	STATE		
1) ANCHORAGE			1)Regional & Statewide	

ACTIVITIES:

FY'79: The Southcentral Region Service provided by the Anchorage Municipal Libraries, Interlibrary Loan Service, continued as a successful one-step implementation of regional library services. Anchorage Municipal Libraries are Alaska's only Major Urban Resource Library. As a MURL, Anchorage has the largest public library in the state and shares its resources both regionally and statewide. In FY 1979 in-regional interlibrary loan requests of 4,908 received a 41% fill rate. Referrals from the other two regions received a 22.6% fill rate. The total fill rate for the MURL was 37.1%.

FY'80: Statistics for the fiscal year were collected by the MURL for only the first eight months. Loss of clerical support midway in the year created problems which contributed to deterioration of services. For the period reported the MURL received 4,823 requests and had a fill rate of 28.8%. This compares to 4,908 requests and fill rate of 41% in FY 1979. Averages indicate an increase in the number of requests but do not explain the lower fill rate. Reorganization of the project will be attempted in FY 1981.

FY'81: During FY'81 the project was reorganized to make it less isolated and more related to the AML operational organization. Statistics were kept for ten months. Of the total 3,350 requests, 790 were filled for a rate of 23.7% from the MURL collections. There are several factors influencing the number of requests and the fill rate but it is impossible to be exact in attributing causes for the known changes. More requests can be sent direct to holding libraries in the state through use of the Alaska Union List of Serials and the Alaska Librar Network Catalog. The headquarters of AML moved during the year. While AML has the largest public library collection in the state, not all materials can be made available until the new headquarters building is complete. Although support was maintained at previous levels, the service decreased.

STATE: ARIZONA

MA URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEA 979 - 1981

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBERS	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$25,765	79-I-VI-2	2,249,000	$35,405		
FY'80	26,201	80-VI	2,249,000	64,243		
FY'81	26,749	81-VI	2,373,000	67,126		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
1,086,854	48.3	STATE		
1)PHOENIX			1-2) Yes	1)County/State
2)TUCSON				2)7 counties/State
3)MESA				3)Declined

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: During the FY the Pima Regional Library (Tucson) Library Service Project continued the active development of the reference and interlibrary loan network, serving a steadily increasing number of users throughout the state. The use of computerized bibliographic retrieval services showed a dramatic increase during the year with a usage 179% higher than the previous FY. The total number of requests handled by the network reflected a 20% increase over the previous year. Both of these figures indicate that the project is both fulfilling its operational intent and serving an increasingly broad user spectrum.

Phoenix: The Librarian funded by the project was responsible for researching and responding to all reference requests which reached Phoenix Public Library through Interlibrary Loan and the Channeled Arizona Information Network (CHAIN). The requests ranged from inquiries for specific information to general subject requests.

FY'80: Interlibrary Loan Service expenditures to Phoenix Public Library were the following: Under $60 million: $15,955; Over $60 million: $6,442.
Reference and Online Bibliographic Research Service to Tucson Public Library expenditures were: Under $60 millio $35,405; Over $60 million: $6,441.

FY'81: The final evaluation has not been received but the following goals and objectives were established for Phoenix Public Library. The library will share with the libraries of the State through the Channeled Arizona Information Network, such of its literature resources as can be temporarily supplied or made availabl through photocopying without disadvantaging its own user constituency. A minimum of 55% of the interlibrary

loan requests received by the Library will be filled. Title locations requested by Library Extension Service will be processed within 48 hours of receipt. A minimum of 2,500 pages will be photocopied for libraries in Arizona.

Tucson Public Library will provide all users, regardless of geographic or economic status, with access to th facilities of the Tucson Public Library System, the University of Arizona system, and specialized sources of information such as the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum and the Arizona State Museum.A minimum of 85% of reques received will be satisfactorily answered.Extensive use will be made of the latest online technologies to provide a wide range of recent and complete information retrieval. Supporting documentation will be provided with information requests, particularly for users in remote areas. The network will be available to any county or regional library or community college library in the state upon referral from Library Extension Service. The project will serve as a functional model for the development of an information network within t State.

M URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YE 1979-1981

STATE: ARKANSAS

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBERS	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$24,253	4B	2,117,000	$10,000		
FY'80	24,462	4B	2,117,000	10,000		
FY'81(EST)	24,427	4B	2,167,000	10,000		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
151,649	7.2	STATE		
1)Little Rock			1) Yes	1)Statewide

ACTIVITIES FY'80: A MURLS subgrant of $10,000 was awarded to the Central Arkansas Library System (Little Rock) to begin the development of a model audiovisual collection and program design to act as a regional service center for this type activity.

FY'81 Planned: To support interlibrary loan; reference resources and services; collections and services in local, state, and regional history and ethnic heritage resources; non-print resources and services; and leadership in demonstration of new and model programs of service.

FY'79: A MURLS subgrant of $10,000 was awarded to the Central Arkansas Library System (Little Rock) to begin the development of a model audiovisual collection and program design to act as a regional service center for this type activity.

URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL Y 1979-1981

STATE: CALIFORNIA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBERS	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$246,564.00	I-EXCESS-MURLs	21,522,000	$87,284.00		
FY'80	248,789.00	1-EXCESS-MURLs	21,522.000	88,071.00		
FY'81	251,532	1-EXCESS-MURLs	22,314,000	113,411.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
7,628,170	35.4	STATE	1-22) YES	
7,856,323	35.2			
1)Los Angeles				1)Same as Glendale P.L.
2)San Diego				2)Six Counties
3)San Francisco				3)Two Counties
4)San Jose				4)18 Counties
5)Long Beach				5)Same as Glendale P.L.
6)Oakland				6)Same as Berkeley P.L.
7)Sacramento				7)43 Counties
8)Anaheim				8)Eight Counties
9)Fresno				9)29 Counties
10)Santa Ana				10)Same as Anaheim P.L.
11)Huntington Beach				11)Same as Anaheim P.L.
12)Riverside				12)21 Counties

CALIFORNIA (CONTINUED)

13)Torrance	13)Same as Glendale P.L.
14)Glendale	14)Five counties
15)Fremont	15)Same as Berkeley P.L.
16)Stockton	16)24 Counties
17)Garden Grove	17)Same as Anaheim P.L.
18)Berkeley	18)26 Counties
19)Pasadena	19)Same as Glendale P.L.
20)Sunnyvale	20)Same as San Jose P.L.
21)San Bernardino	21)Same as Riverside P.L.
22)Fullerton	22)Same as Anaheim P.L.

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: Implement regional area collection development plan to serve its system area as a resource center and library systems contiguous to its own system. Must participate in California Library Services database and statewide ILL programs.

FY'80: Each library serving cities having a population of 100,000 or more individuals was awarded funds unde a three-part formula that recognizes each MURL's population; non-resident use; and need for sufficient funds to implement a reasonable part of the Regional Area Collection Development Plan. Funds awarded were used to purchase materials to implement a Regional Area Collection Development Plan.
The four MURLs in the Santiago Library System, Anaheim, Huntington Beach, Orange, and Santa Ana, used the funds to strengthen and up-date subject areas of technology, science and genealogy, and art/music, and business. (Orange has Garden Grove)
The SanFrancisco Bay Area region includes the MURLs in Alameda County, San Francisco County, and Sata Clara County, Berkeley Public Library, Fremont, Alameda County Branch, Oakland, San Francisco, San Jose, and Sunnyvale. Each MURL acts as regional information and reference center. Collection strengths include busines and government, Californiana, ethnic resources, patents-trademarks-copyright, science and technology, and social issues.
Fresno plan categories: Business, Consumer health, foreign literature & instruction, agri-business, Auto repair, material to service government sector, audiovisual materials on film maintenance.Collection develop to service newly expressed needs: Adult literacy, materials for LESA, local history and genealogy, patents,

and standards/specifications.
The other MURLs had similar plans and development needs.

FY'81: Eligible libraries were provided funds for Major Urban Resource Library award on a straigh per capita basis, except where an adjustment was needed to meet the requirement that a new award could not be less than the prior year award. The award procedure was changed from a formula used in the prior years because a large percentage of libraries designated as MURLssurveyed after the first two awards, preferred a straight per capita distribution for future awards.
In 1981, in keeping with the criterion of the MURL program in California that the awarded funds be used solely to purchase materials to implement a Regional Area Collection Development Plan, the eligible MURLs enriched collections as follows:
The MURLs in the Santiago System are Anaheim, Fullerton, Huntington Beach, Orange County's Garden Grove and Santa Ana who are enriching collections in technology, hazardous materials, energy, environment, engineering, scientific standards and Third World history.
Other areas enriched include genealogic materials, consumer health education including materials Spanish and Asian languages and English as a second language. Business, especially in the area of computers, data processing, investment, real estate, personnel, public relations, marketing, advertising, and small business.
The San Francisco Bay Area region MURLs are noted above in FY'80. Berkeley expanded their collect on social issues specifically on women and women's issues. Fremont is using funds for their business collection. Oakland is providing materials for the Latin American Library and the Asian Community Library and Native American Library. San Francisco will strengthen their science and technology collections. San Jose purchased materials in Asian languages. Sunnyvale purchased for patent Library. This library is the only one in the nation, other than that of the Patent Office, Washington, D.C., that organizes its collections by the U.S. Patent Office Classification system. As such, the Sunnyvale Patent Library serves as a major resource and research center for those interested in the study of the history of science and technology of the United States. In additio it serves as a search facility to inventors who wish to ascertain the patentability of their idea It houses information on U.S. patents by the 580 classes currently classified by the U.S. Patent Office classification scheme. In addition, the Patent Library houses information on trademarks an copyright. The strengthening of this collection resulted in a significant forward thrust of this facility in Northern California and most certainly in greater user satisfaction of its own standi and its service to the South Bay Cooperative Library System and contiguous systems. Some 15,000 persons use the Sunnyvale Paten Library annually, which includes California inventors, patent attorneys and members of the business community, in addition to historians and scholarly researchers.
Fresno has developed its collection development plan running parallel with the System's San Joaquin Valley Library System plan of service. This includes all categories in its collection and general reference.
Glendale is utilizing funds to support itw own recognized strengths in narrow and specific areas of General Reference and Information, Hispanic Literature, Art, Music, Felines (reference,

physiology, anatomy and genealogy only).
Long Beach purchased directories and business reference books as well as American historical reference sources.
Los Angeles Public purchased newspapers on microfilm in the specific areas: Rafu Shimpo, 1971-1980; San Diego Union, 1871-1933; San Diego Union, 1/1/42-1/30/70; Venice Vanguard, 10/47-1969.
Pasadena purchased materials in Black studies, Hispanic culture, women, business and Technology, fine arts, children's literature and literacy.
Riverside purchased materials for their fine arts collection.
Sacramento purchased back files in a wide variety of periodicals, maintaining them on microfilm form and available in printout in hard copy. In this area access to periodicals is critical. The majority of the libraries within this northern regional area are relatively small and at best can only hope to keep popular titles. The MURL funds enable them to maintain a higher volume.
San Bernardino is enriching collections in business resource materials, resources in contemporary issues, and in career and education resources.
San Dieo purchased auto repair/maintenance manuals, Spanish language, investment services for small business and related areas. Materials such as large print books were also purchased as well as non-English language materials such a Tagalog, Vientnamese, Portuguese, Italian, French and Arabic
Stockton purchased in the areas of bibliography, adult materials in English and Spanish, and the reference collection in general.
Torrance purchased art, automobile, radio/television maintenance/repair, business and foreign languages, especially Asian.

URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL Y[illegible] 1979-1981

STATE: COLORADO

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$29,500.00	6	2,575,000	$29,500.00 (CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	29,838.00	6	2,575,000	29,500.00		
FY'81 (EST)	30,503.00	6	2,706,000	30,503.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
1,009,166	39.2	1)State		
1,056,812	39.1	2-5)Regional		
1)Denver				1) Statewide
2)Colorado Springs				2) Services El Paso County excluding Security and Manitou.
3)Aurora				3) Services Adams and Arapahoe Counties.
4)Lakewood				4) Services Jefferson County.
5)Pueblo				5) Services Pueblo County.

ACTIVITIES: FY '79:(CARRYOVER): 1) Services include OCLC, ILL, computer searches (only in the Conservation Library), 2 bookmobiles, courier service, Energy Information Environment, Homebound (by Friends of the Library), Colo. Referral Center, Reciprocal borrowing.
2) OCLC, ILL, courier service, 3 bookmobiles, Outreach Program, Call Service (community referral--clubs, organizations, etc.), Mini Marc (cataloging), reciprocal borrowing.
3) OCLC, ILL, courier service, 2 bookmobiles, Homebound, City Information Service called "Access Aurora" (regarding governmental information), reciprocal borrowing.
4) ILL, computer searches, Homebound service, 1 bookmobile, courier service.
5) ILL, computer searches, Homebound service (by Friends of the Library), 2 bookmobiles.

FY'80:(Carryover) Lakewood (Jefferson County) purchased reference materials in music, pure science, and the applied sciences. Dissemination of news about the project was done through a display of "reference books of the month" which explained in layman's terms how to use the material. Notices of particular items were also put in the Jefferson County Public Library's newsletter which reaches some 35,000 area residents.

The MURL's funds at the Pueblo District Library were used to fill an appalling gap in their audiovisual collection. Up until the time of this grant, that collection consisted only of records, art prints, and a very few sound filmstrips. Additionally, since all these items were to be made freely available throughout the entire Arkansas Regional Library Service System, it was felt that the entire Southeastern part of the state would benefit from this grant.

Audiovisual collection development was accomplished by purchasing video cassettes (VHS format), sound filmstrip sets, videodiscs (CED format), and one videodisc player. The subject matter of the media purchased was general entertainment in nature, and a certain number of the films purchased were Spanish language as that area of the state has a high proportion of Hispanics.

Colorado Springs (Pikes Peak Regional Library District) used their funds to update the collection of adult materials in Business and Economics. Topics emphasized included business and product directories, small business information, how to and legal aspects of business, resume preparation and personal marketing, secretarial and office skills, and information management.

Aurora Public Library used its funds to encourage informational and literary enrichment for the citizens of Aurora through the development of a collection of video media. The basic steps taken by Aurora in the process of this implementation were as follows:

1. Acquisition of a video collection for individual use at home or in the library.
2. Utilization of this new collection for small group discussions in the library as part of Aurora's regular public service programming.
3. Regular interlibrary loans to other libraries from this collection.

Dissemination of information about the collection was done through flyers, program announcements, in-house signage, and press releases locally. Articles were also prepared which went out to a variety of professional and community publications or newspapers. Access for citizens was also greatly increased by the production of a current bibliography of the new video holdings.

The Denver Public Library used its funds to purchase backfiles of U.S. Patents. Four years of the patents were purchased in an attempt to complete this collection and make the information available through the State. The Library now has 17 full years of currently active patents available making the collection complete for infringement-type work or research.

Direct mailing of information about the increased patent services went to a list of about 600 educational institutions, public libraries, professional organizations, corporations, and individuals specifically identified as having an interest in patents. Press releases were also sent to all the local news media.

MA[illegible]RBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YE[illegible] 979-1981

STATE: CONNECTICUT

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY '79	$35,537.00	6	3,102,000	$12,500 (CARRYOVER)		
FY '80	35,317.00	6	3,102,000	12,500		
FY '81 (EST)	35,125.00	6	3,116,000	12,500		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
609,769	19.7	1-5)Regional		
590,581	19.0			

	Cooperating Library Service Unit (CLSU)
1)Bridgeport	1)CLSU IV
2)Hartford	2)CLSU II, III
3)New Haven	3)CLSU V, VI
4)Stamford	4)CLSU IV
5)Waterbury	5)CLSU I

ACTIVITIES: FY '79: (CARRYOVER): All provided on-site use of reference and research materials, telephone reference service, and loan of books and microform materials either directly or via interlibrary loan. Narrative indicates how the MURLs spent their money: Hartford used its payment for purchase of periodicals. Bridgeport primarily purchased reference books. Stamford purchased books. New Haven updated specialized indexes to periodicals and Waterbury purchased reference books.

FY'80: (CARRYOVER): Three urban libraries received MURL funds. The New Haven public library purchased referen books. Staff answered 84,407 reference questions from residents of the city and the surrounding area. The Stamford Public Library purchased reference books and staff answere 90,057 reference questions from residents of the city and the surrounding area. The Waterbury Public Library used MURL funds to join an automated circulation system. The automated circulation benefited the citizens of Waterbury and the residents of the surrounding area who use the library. Staff answered 38,464 reference questions.

MA RBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEA 979-1981

STATE: FLORIDA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$95,695.00	18	8,353,000	$95,695.00		
FY'80	96,233.00	18	8,353,000	96,233.00		
FY'81	97,630.00	18	8,661,000	97,630.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
1,900,588 1,882,836	22.8 21.7	6,789,443	Yes	
1)Jacksonville				1) Statewide
2)Miami				2) Statewide
3)Tampa				3) Statewide
4)St. Petersburg				
5)Fort Lauderdale				
6)Hialeah				
7)Hollywood				
8)Orlando				4) Statewide

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: Special areas of concern were the purchase of books in the humanities and social sciences. The four major urban resource libraries were Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, and Tampa.

FY'80: LSCA funding under this project is intended to strengthen major urban resource libraries and to enable them to extend their services to the public not only on a local basis but also on a statewide level. This goal had earlier been formulated in the Florida Long-Range Plan for Library Service with the inclusion of provisions for regional resource centers. Funds made available through this section of Title I have been utilized to enhance the existing regional resource center program and to improve this area of the plan.

Specific objectives have been to provide access to subject and reference resources at major urban resource libraries in Florida, and to institute a plan for collection building which will enable each major urban resource library to improve its individual holdings while strengthening statewide resources on a broad scale. Special areas of concern this year were the humanities and arts.

Four major urban resource libraries, in Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, and Tampa, received funds under this project. Although not all funds have been expended locally, those expended have been enclusively applied to book purchases. This not only improves the regional and state holdings, but increases the likelihood of successful provision of reference and interlibrary loan service to all residents of the state through the Florida Library Information Network. The continued acquisition of library materials also brings closer to reality the goal of comprehensive and quality library service directly accessible to the residents of densely populated urban areas and their environs.

FY'81: The four major urban resource libraries, Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, and Tampa received funds. Special areas of concern were the purchase of books in the areas of business, economics and industry.

URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YE 1979-1981

STATE: GEORGIA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$57,099.00	MURLS	4,984,000	$57,099.00	$15,264.00	$36,264.00
FY'80	57,301.00	MURLS	4,984,000	57,301.00	17,614.00	59,457.00
FY'81	57,207.00	MURLS	5,075,000	56,971.00	17,614.00	59,457.00

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
821,280	16.5	STATEWIDE		
826,292	16.3			
1) Atlanta			1) 17 County area	
2) Columbus			2) 10 County area	
3) Macon			3) Five County area	
4) Savannah			4) 11 County area	

ACTIVITIES: FY '79: Microfilm readers purchased for seven libraries surrounding metro Atlanta. Six part-time positions filled for conversions of data in Atlanta. In Savannah over 500 adult non-fiction books were purchased with letters mailed to the libraries in service area inviting them to request items on interlibrary loan. In Columbus, nine microfilm readers and other library materials were purchased and placed in various locations to provide and improve backup reference service. Additional copies of the Union Catalog of Public Holdings were placed in numerous locations. In Macon two microfilm readers and two microfilm reader-printers were purchased to attain the goal of providing in-depth local historical and genealogical resources. Instruction in use of the units will be handled by existing staff with supplies and maintenance paid with local funds.

GEORGIA (CONTINUED)

FY'80: Atlanta used their funds to continue the building of a computerized inventory control of the collection in the form of computer output-microfilm (COM) catalogs and a full inventory on-line circulation system. When operational, the Atlanta Public Library will be able to respond more rapidly to telephone-ready-reference (TRR) and Inter-Library Loan (ILL) requests from individuals and other libraries in the region. In addition, the on-line "hold" or "reserve" capability in the circulation system will allow the Library to trap circulating material when it is returned and get it to other requestors much more rapidly and efficiently than with the cumbersome manual system.
Macon used MURL funds to provide additional staff to improve the delivery of service to both non-resident and resident researchers pursuing local history and genealogy.
Savannah purchased 350 volumes of adult non-fiction material to strengthen the existing collection of the regional library system and to provide interlibrary loan services to the residents of a forty-three county area.
Columbus used MURL funds to complete the FY'79 project. The equipment was purchased and distributed throughout the district. Loan figures for the use of equipment are maintained as well as usage/attendance statistics for the equipment.

FY'81:Atlanta continued the "Regional Access to the Atlanta Public Library collection via COM catalog" project, which entailed (1) labelling the collection of 1,000,000 volumes with machine-readable labels, (2) inputting copy (item) information for each volume into the on-line circulation system and reflecting the title in the COM Catalog data base, and (3)distributing updated copies of the COM catalog to libraries in the North Georgia region. Inter-library loan transactions have increased four-fold since starting to use the on-line ILL system via OCLC and since starting to distribute the COM catalogs.
Columbus used their funds for the purchase of library books and materials of a self-help nature to a population segment desperately in need of such materials. Materials consisted of basic level tutorials and employment/career titles. The program was successful because large quantitites of these items have been purchased, distributed, and in use throughout the region.
Macon continued to use their funds to support an additional genealogical librarian .
Savannah purchased approximately 600 adult non-fiction books to be available on an interlibrar loan basis to other libraries in the service area. These resources were made more readily accessible to other libraries by purchasing a ROM reader and placing it and a copy of the C-E-L Regional Library's microfilm catalog on loan at the Public Library Division of the State Department of Education.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: HAWAII

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$10,127	79-16	884,000	$ 7,784.27(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	10,128	80-16	884,000	$10,075.68		
FY'81 (EST)	10,168	81-16b	902,000	$10,125.00		

CITIES OVER POPULATION	100,000 PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
714,598	80.8	280,000(EST)		
722,689	80.1			
1) Honolulu			1) Seven libraries of East Honolulu	

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: Kaimuki Regional Library is located at the eastern end of metropolitan Oahu. It provides traditional library services to its community as well as servicing the seven other libraries in the most populated region in the state. Services to the branches include providing emergency manpower, orientation and training of personnel as requested and coordinating collection development, reference services, and intralibrary loans within the region. Monthly collection development meetings with regional branch heads have been held to work on collection development guidelines, to coordinate purchases of materials and plan future purchases, and to coordinate holding patterns of items such as encyclopedias and reference annuals. Additionally, attempts have been made to refine regional procedures for intralibrary loans. Reference indexing and updating services performed by Regional Library staff was presented to the branch heads for review, suggestions, and refinement.

FY'80 CARRYOVER: The Urb n Libraries project has helped considerably in building the Kaimuki Regional Library collection and in establishing the library as the interloan center for the region. An old collection, in comparison to other Oahu libraries, the federal funds have made the collection more up-to-date and useful.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS .9 - 1981

STATE: IDAHO

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$9,543.00	IIa	833,000	$9,543.00		
FY'80	9,730.00	II-a	833,000	9,730.00		
FY'81	9,942.00	II-a	882,000	9,942.00		

CITIES OVER POPULATION	100,000 PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
102,915	12.4	Statewide		
114,033	12.9			
1)Boise				1) Statewide

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: Boise Public Library and Information Center is the only library in Idaho qualifying as a Major Urban Resource Library. The total $9,730 allocated to this project was awarded to assist in services to the metropolitan area, to the Southwest Regional Library System, to the State of Idaho, and to the Pacific Northwest.
Boise Public Library continued to be the only public library in Idaho actively entering holdings into the bibliographic database of the Washington Library Network. The cooperative agreement between Boise, Caldwell and Nampa to link CLSI circulation systems commenced.

FY'80: Boise continued to give interlibrary loan services to the metropolitan area, the Southwest Regional Library System, to the State of Idaho, and to the Pacific Northwest.The cooperative agreement between Boise, Caldwell and Nampa to link CLSI circulation systems became a reality in FY'80.

FY'81: Boise continued to utilize the funds for the purposes begun in FY'79.Extending the CLSI circulation system, links set up last year with Nampa and Caldwell Public Libraries, Boise and Twin Falls have reached an agreement to add the Twin Falls Public Library to the system.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: ILLINOIS

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$128,231.00	XV	11,193,000	$128,231,000(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	127,628.00	XV	11,193,000	128,231,000		
FY'81(EST)	126,679.00	XV	11,238,000	128,231.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
3,074,084	29.9			
3,312,459	29.5	Statewide		
1) Chicago				1)Illinois portion of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)
2) Rockford				2)Northern Illinois Library System
3) Peoria				3)Illinois Valley Library System

ACTIVITIES: FY '79 CARRYOVER: The Chicago Public Library targeted funds for certain activities related to its computer assisted reference center, to strengthen its delivery system to branches, to develop an audiovisual catalog and for updating audiovisual equipment in branches, and for selected travel and staff training costs. ($118,467.85)
Rockford targeted funds to acquire library materials on a "most needed" basis from titles not previously acquired due to budget constraints, and to process the items through the Illinois Library Materials Processing Center.($5,299.10)
Peoria targeted funds for foreign language materials to meet the needs of foreign newcomers, especially Southeast Asian families and increased numbers of foreign students. It also planned to acquire census microfilms to serve the growing number of persons who are interested in geneology and local history.($4,464.00)

FY'80 CARRYOVER: The Rockford Public Library purchased materials, mainly books, of a general nature; the Peoria Public Library purchased a number of video cassettes and the Chicago Public Library purchased materials in the subject areas of music, audiovisual books, business, literature, art and the social sciences. A few books were added to the Thomas Hughes Children's Library. Since this library is in the Cultural Center in the Loop, the majority of the users there are adult, therefore, the materials added to the collection were concerned with materials of interest to parents and professionals working with children such as child development, basic skills development, reading, etc. The materials provided through these grants are available

to a wide variety of users. Most of the libraries in the state have agreed to state wide reciprocal borrowing privileges so anyone from any part of the state is eligible to use the materials acquired by these libraries. In addition, interlibrary loan is available to patrons throughout the State.

MAJO.. URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEAR 79 - 1981

STATE: INDIANA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$60,867.00	125	5,313,000	$50,000.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	60,813.00	125	5,313,000	52,625,00		
FY'81(EST)	60,724.00	125	5,387,000	51,000.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
1,406,432	26.5	3,267,376		
1,389,778	25.8			

1)Indianapolis

2)Fort Wayne

3)Gary

4)Evansville

5)South Bend

6)Hammond

1)CIALSA composed of eight County area

2)Tri ALSA composed of nine County area

3)NIALSA composed of seven County area

4)Four Rivers ALSA composed of 11 County area

5)ALSA composed of four County area

6)NIALSA composed of seven County area

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: The grants were distributed according to the ratio of the operating budget of the individual library to the total operating budgets of all six participating libraries. The recipient libraries reported that the grants were used in the following budget categories: books 40%, salaries 53%, and audiovisual materials 7%.

FY'80 CARRYOVER: The recipient libraries reported that the grants were used in the following budget categories: salaries 40%, books 51%, and equipment 9%.

MAJ. URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEAR 79 - 1981

STATE: IOWA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$32,926.00	'79-VI	2,874,000	$18,000.00		
FY'80	32,828.00	'80-VI	2,874,000	18,000.00		
FY'81	32,757.00	'81-VI	2,906,000	18,000.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
405,548	14.1	1,463,386	YES	
401,075	13.8			
1) Des Moines				1) 10 County area and State
2) Cedar Rapids				2) 10 County area and State
3) Davenport				3) 15 County area

ACTIVITIES: FY '79: Three public libraries have been designated under this portion of the Act. These three public libraries are: Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, and Davenport. All of them are also designated as resource centers for their respective Regional Library Systems within the State of Iowa. Their purpose is to provide supportive library service to the libraries within their respective regions. They supply library materials upon request through interlibrary loan. To complete their responsibility and support of the regional library system they do receive financial reimbursement from the Regional Library System for their services. These services include interlibrary loan, maintenance of their responsibility as part of the Iowa Teletype Network (I-LITE) and reference work.

Under this component of LSCA Title I the State Library provided the additional funds to buy library books. Based on a review of the unfilled requests each of the resource centers purchased library materials in high demand to supplement their existing collections.

The purpose of the grant was twofold. First of all to assist the library in buying materials in heavy demand and secondly to specifically identify the weak areas of the collection so that efforts in the future can be made to strengthen the overall collection.

Each of the three libraries have supplied the State Library, as part of the contract, copies of invoic of specific titles purchased.

IOWA (CONTINUED)

FY'80: Same narrative as FY'79 except for last paragraph:
A study analyzing the collections of the nine public libraries and the State Library was used for buying materials under this project for FY 1980.

FY'81: Same narrative as FY'81

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 9 - 1981

STATE: KANSAS

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$26,338.00	I- 79-VII	2,299,000	$26,338.00		
FY'80	26,371.00	I- 80-VII	2,299,000	26,371.00		
FY'81 (EST)	26,456.00	I- 81-VII	2,347,000	26,456.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
555,698	24.2	Statewide		
554,098	23.6			
1) Wichita				1-3) Statewide
2) Kansas City				
3) Topeka				

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: The project's aims were: (1) "Extend size of collection to help meet standards and to provide materials locally and through interlibrary loan." (2) "Extend depth of collection to more adequately serve the varied needs of users."
In total, 2,522 books were purchased with grant funds. In general, the library purchased materials which had emphasis on a particular area of the collection which needed strengthening. All of the materials purchased will be available for interlibrary loan, thus all Kansans will benefit from this program.

FY'80: Same narrative as FY'79.

FY'81: Same narrative as FY'79.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEAR. 9 - 1981

STATE: KENTUCKY

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$39,364.00	MURL I & II	3,436,000	$39,363.00(CARRYOVER)		$150,933.00(Lexington)
FY'80	39,421.00	MURL I & II	3,436,000	39,364.00		377,192.50(Lexington)
FY'81 (EST)	39,341.00	MURL I & II	3,490,000	39,364.00		377,192.50(Lexington)

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
518,755	15.1	996,880		
508,189	14.6			
1) Louisville			1) Kentuckiana Library Region of seven Counties	
2) Lexington-Fayette			2) Bluegrass North Library Region of nine Counties	

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: The Louisville Free Public Library, as a major urban library, received an allotment to assist the library in collection development. As funds expended for collection building, the project could not be defined and evaluated as a project in the usual sense. However, use of the money enhanced the library's collection with emphasis on the following areas: Business Services, Materials by and about Black Americans, Kentucky History, and Ecology. Partly as a result of this collection development project, circulation at the Louisville Free Public Library increased over 16% during this fiscal year. Also, interlibrary loan service showed more than a 100% increase during the same period in requests received from Kentucky libraries.
All funds were spent on the collection, Five members of the staff participated directly in materi selection for the categories purchased. Material added was absorbed into the mainstream of service and made available to all users.

Lexington Public Library used their funds to purchase a microform catalog of the library system' holdings. Because of the increasingly diversigied population in Fayette County and the rising cost of books and shortage of space at the Main Library, it became less feasible and less desirable for the Main Library to acquire every title available at the branches. In order to best serve the information needs of the public, it was necessary to have access to all of the Library system's holdings at one location. In the past, the card catalog at the Main Library provided a Union Catalog of all Main and Branch materials. But the increasing number of Branch catalog cards made impossible space demands on the Union Catalog. Certain types of entries were eliminated, several new card catalog units purchased, yet the problem grew worse. In addition,

KENTUCKY (CONTINUED)

patrons of the Branches repeatedly inquired about holdings at the Main Library and other Branches. The only viable solution was a microform catalog, as it required less physical space, was less expensive to establish, and was easier to keep up-to-date. Additionally, the processed library records were used to establish a correct data base for our automated circulation/inventory control system. An automated circulation control system will allow improved service to the public at all service points. Accountability for materials will be vastly improved; overdue notices will be presented to patrons on a timely basis; reserves and hold requests can be handled systematically; statistics for collection use will be generated for determining acquisitions direction; and a significant number of staff hours spent in the mechanics of the clerical tasks described above will be released for direct service to the public.

FY'80 CARRYOVER

Louisville: The SOLINET project has been a sucess in terms of meeting and fulfilling the stated objectives. We have access to faster and more comprehensive bibliographic searching capacities and have been able to reduce searching time by around 90%.
We have established more accurate bibliographic control and are updating to newly established standards. Many of the bibliographic records in our official catalog are old and the cataloging incomplete. Also all entries prior to January 1981 are not in the new AACR2 formats. We are updating all records to AACR2 standards when new copies are added to the collection. Copies of some examples of old records and the copy used to update them and of the new type records are attached.
All records input to the system automatically have a machine-readable types record created. This record may be purchased from SOLINET at the time we institute new automation projects.
Catalog cards are produced from copy input into SOLINET and are used to update and replace older records in the card catalogs of the library system.

Lexington: The Lexington Public Library used the MURL grant funds to continue production of the microfilm catalog of library holdings begun in 1979. This microform catalog, now in use in the Main Library and all branches, lists holdings and location so that a patron in any branch can obtain immediate information as to where any book in the system is located. This not only serves the informational needs of the public, but is less expensive to produce and requires less physical space than a card catalog.
In addition, the processed library records were used to establish a data base for the automated circulation system currently being installed. This automated circulation control system will improve accountability for materials, generate overdue notices quickly, handle reserves, collect statistics and release staff from mechanical clerical duties for public service functions.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS) - 1981

STATE: LOUISIANA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$44,394.00	10	3,875,000	$12,253.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	44,672.00	10	3,875,000	12,253.00		
FY'81(EST)	44,841.00	10	3,978,000	12,253.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
1,070,778	27.6	1,850,821		
1,069,401	26.9			
1) New Orleans				1) Five Parishes
2) Baton Rouge				2) 13 Parishes
3) Shreveport				3) Eight Parishes

ACTIVITIES: FY '79 CARRYOVER: Presently, Shreve Memorial and New Orleans Public serve as the library center for organized information networks--the major function of which is interlibrary loan and referral. The library center collection, being the largest in the region, is the major source for filling ILL requests received from neighboring libraries.
The East Baton Rouge Parish Library, even though not in a formally organized information network, has officially notified the librarians in the surrounding parishes that this collection would be made available to any patron seeking service. The patron is asked to bring a letter from his library giving approval to this arrangement.
The funds were used in the following ways in order to meet the needs and demands of users (including libraries) and to improve the level and types of services needed:
Shreve Memorial Library--Funds were used to build census microfilm in the Genealogy Collection with an aim toward having as complete collection as possible, especially for the southern states. Materials (county histories, marriage records, land records, will books, cemetery inscriptions, etc.) for mid-western states were also purchased. Additional reference material, including microfilms format, was purchased in order to add to the "value of the collection."
East Baton Rouge Parish Library--Funds were used to strengthen the reference sources of the library in order to meet the needs of patrons in all 9 outlets in the library system and, especially, in the main library which serves as a reference and research back-up to all libraries in the parish library system as well as the Capital Area Region. The use of this library's collection has increased drastically within the last two years and every effort is

made to provide the educational, information and recreational needs of the patrons of the Greater Baton Rouge Area.
New Orleans Public Library--Funds were used to improve the level and types of services by the purchase of three microfiche reader printers in order to make copies of requested periodical articles more readily available. SEALLING libraries and Orleans Parish School libraries receive computer generated periodical holdings of the public library and this generates a great demand. Reader printers were needed to improve access and reduce waiting time required to fill requests.

FY'80 CARRYOVER:

East Baton Rouge Parish Library purchased 519 volumes. Materials were selected that would enhance the reference and popular collections throughout the library system and that would serve as a reference and research back-up to thousands of patrons. EBRPL has the largest circulation of any library in Louisiana and with Direct State Aid to Public Libraries in Louisiana and this Urban Resource Library Grant, they feel that they are better able to serve the levels and types of services required by the 191,591 registered patrons in their system as well as others in the thirteen-parish Capital Region Area.
From January 1981 through September 1981, the East Baton Rouge Parish Library System:

Recorded	976,854	loan transactions
Answered	140,521	reference questions
added	19,422	books to the collection

New Orleans Public used their funds to purchase two Data General D-200 terminals Model 6/08-JA standard keyboard and CRT configuration. The additional terminals were essential for the conversion to the library automated system and facilitated five libraries being brought on-line on October 5, 1981 with seven more branches scheduled for December 7, 1981. The automated system adds to the value of the collection by improving access to library materials. The work done on these terminals also leads to the on-line catalog which will further strengthen and improve the library information and reference services available to users and libraries in the surrounding five-parish area.
Without this grant, the conversion process would have been slowed due to lack of terminals for conversion by approximately 10% and library materials would be less accessible to users and libraries in the area.

Shreve Memorial Library purchased materials in Genealogy, Reference and Government Documents-Petroleum. Almost a whole floor of the new library building is devoted to Genealogy and Documents-Petroleum. These collections are the largest in this area and serve patrons not only from Caddo Parish but also from the surrounding areas. They also have a large reference collection that is extensively used by all.

Because of the MURL grant, the Library could add $2,549 worth of valuable but expensive business services to the Reference Collection; over $638 worth of books on energy to the Petroleum room and $917 worth of books and magazines to the Genealogy section. This added to the value of special collections available to the users and libraries in the surrounding eight parishes.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 19.. - 1981

STATE: MASSACHUSETTS

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$66,344.00	4.6	5,791,000	$137,000.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	65,667.00	4.6	5,791,000	137,000.00		
FY'81(EST)	65,053.00	4.5	5,771,000	137,000.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
1,055,761	18.2	5,689,170		
922,666	16.0			

1) Boston

2) Worcester

3) Springfield

4) Cambridge

1) Eastern Mass. Regional Public Library System

2) Central Mass. Regional Public Library System

3) Western Mass. Regional Public Library System

ACTIVITIES: FY '79 CARRYOVER: Boston ($82,196.00) spent its entire allotment for the purchase of materials. It included such items as microfilm copies of local newspapers, foreign language materials in Russian, Spanish and Hebrew, periodicals and the Baker & Taylor approval plan of currently published American books.
Worcester($27,400.00) spent their funds for books and related materials. In addition to reference materials monies were expended for foreign language materials for which there is a large demand throughout the Central Region.
Springfield($27,400.00): The Children's Dept. purchased Career Books and created a Career Corner with approximately half of their allocation. The rest of the money was used for signed English Books and high interest/low reading level titles.
The Art and Music Department spent its allocation on popular circulating and reference materials and duplicate copies of how-to crafts, photography, antiques, songbooks and biographies of artists and musicians.
For the Regional Systems books used to fill "high demand" requests were purchased. They include: Child Development, Mathematics, Small Business Operation, Sign Language, Mechanics, Cooking, Food Processing, Exercise, nutrition and Physical Fitness.
Genealogy/Local History section purchased Microfilms of U.S. Census and U.S. Census Index

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 19.. - 1981

STATE: MARYLAND

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$47,257.00	VIII	4,125,000	$10,000(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	47,025.00	VIII	4,125,000	10,000		
FY'81(EST)	46,758.00	I-E	4,148,000	10,000		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
827,439 791,857	21.1 19.1	Statewide	Yes	

1) Baltimore

1)By State Law, Enoch Pratt Free Library(EPFL) serves as the State Library Resource Center.

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: Funds were used to hire an AV Technician to clean films as they are returned to the State Library Resource Center film center. Users had complained that dirt on the films hindered and prevented their use. Staff at the Center were inadequate to check and clean films after each use. MURLS money allowed Pratt to hire a staff member to concentrate on this task.

FY'80 CARRYOVER: The Enoch Pratt continued the FY'79 project through upgrading the quality of service, and to prevent losses due to neglect,through electronic inspection of films distributed throughout the state by the Audiovisual Department, State Library Resource Center. By the end of the project year 23,300 films were inspected. The 850,000 to 1,000,000 viewers who saw these films had greater "access" to the information offered due to the project's ability to screen out and designate for repair films which were in poor condition.

MASSACHUSETTS (CONTINUED)

which are very popular with genealogy researchers who do not belong to the already documented "Old" New England families. The number of this type of researcher has increased since the "Roots" phenonomen.
Foreign language, business and large print books were also purchased for the adult circulating collection.

FY'80 CARRYOVER:

Funds were used primarily to help Boston purchase the many reference and research materials it needs to supply a sophisticated clientele.
A large proportion of this year's grant was used in support of new additions to reference and bibliographical center collections. A major genealogy and local history collection was purchased from Microfilming Corporation of America to add new dimension to the Library's early records and research aids in this field. The Statistical Reference Index obtained from Congressional Information Service offers access to extensive reports and documents of governmental and business statistical information sources on microform. The complete set of the Index to American Design with its consolidated catalog published by Somerset House was added to the Fine Arts collection. This comprehensive acquisition provides a wealth of source material for the study of American art, design, folklore and related subjects of study. In addition, library catalogs published by G.K. Hall were acquired to facilitate bibliographic control and increase access to the resources and materials of all kinds in other collections.
Titles and issues in heavy demand were purchased with this year's funding for supplementary copies of periodicals and newspapers. Purchase of 428 reels of U.S.patents on microfilm from Research Publications Inc. makes a significant contribution to the effectiveness of the Library's patent reference center services.
The Library acquired materials from foreign publishers in support of its in-depth foreign language collections, giving attention to its role as regional supplier of an array of foreign language materials requested each year. Along with Spanish language publications from Florida, acquisitions were made from Latin America, Germany, Spain and Israel.

Worcester Public Library used some of the MURL funds to partially purchase a reference collection of material for a grants resource center.

Springfield purchased books about graphic arts, decorative arts, American art and architecture, photography, landscape architecture, urban design were purchased for the Art and Music collection. The Reference Department purchased some recent publications as well as paying for the final supplement of the National Union Catalog of Pre-1956 Imprints. Purchases for young adults included contemporary fiction and non-fiction in the areas of physical science, health and sex education, career guidance, and miscellaneous popular topics. The Circulation Department purchased new fiction titles as well as replacements. The Children's Department updated its reference collection with several new encyclopedias and books were purchased for a parents' collection.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 19. - 1981

STATE: MICHIGAN

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$104,402.00	2b	9,113,000	$73,080.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	103,985.00	2b	9,113,000	73,080.00		
FY'81(EST)	103,492.00	2b	9,181,000	80,630.00	$660,500.00(State Aid)	

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
2,181,369	23.9	6,370,920		
2,210,319	24.1			

1) Detroit — 1) Cooperative population: 1,549,507

2) Grand Rapids — 2) Cooperative population: 834,690

3) Warren — 3) In same cooperative as Sterling Heights: 718,311

4) Flint — 4) Cooperative population: 559,762

5) Lansing — 5) Cooperative population: 499,468

6) Livonia — 6) Cooperative population: 1,897,238

7) Ann Arbor — 7) Cooperative population: 311,947

8) Sterling Heights — 8) In same cooperative as Warren

ACTIVITIES: FY'80 CARRYOVER: Warren purchased 1,204 additional monographs. Books were selected from items of topical interest to fill out lacks in the collection. Newspaper articles and announcements at the Library Cooperative of Macomb Director's Council alerted the community to the additional resources available. We have pledged to make any or all of these materials available to members of the Library Cooperative of Macomb through interlibrary loan and reciprocal borrowing agreements.

The Ann Arbor Public Library expended all of the funds on monographs. All title selections were first time single and multiple copy orders. None of the money was used for replacement copies. The subject coverage was very broad with emphasis on popular reading including adult, juvenile, fiction and non-fiction and a small number of reference works.
Our grant disposition rationale was that the principal non-service area demand on this library is for circulating library books in a broad subject range, both adult and juvenile, fiction and non-fiction. The most effective way to use grant funds to help meet this well expressed need was simply to purchase more books, especially popular titles likely to be in inter-library loan demand. The Collection is available to all Huron Valley Library System member libraries and their individual patrons through interlibrary loans as well as walk-in service.
Area librarians have been kept informed of the expanded collection capability of this library as a direct result of the grant through System Librarians' Council meetings, and articles in the System newsletter, and the Ann Arbor Public Library newsletter, "The Letter From South Fifth Avenue". In addition, reference librarians of the Ann Arbor Public Library recently conducted a workshop for System librarians designed to help them and their patrons make effective use of the Ann Arbor Reference collection and service.

The Detroit Public Library grant was used as one component of a broader collection development effort for the branch agency system. The project was designed to address the long-term collection needs and priorities of the branch agencies through the identification of specific informational categories characterized by high use/high loss rates, and the development of core collection lists and selection strategies which respond to these categories.
One of the targeted areas of need under the Cooperative Acquisitions Project was that of general reference materials, and specifically, general encyclopedias. A survey conducted in 1978 by the Branch Collection Development Task Force indicated the most current edition of each of nine general encyclopedias owned by each branch agency, and in some cases, the agency's preferred frequency of updating based on use. The information provided in this survey was updated and supplemented with branch indications of first, second and third priorities for immediate updating, based on degree of need.
The funds available allowed for the purchase of 100% of the branches' first and second priorities, and approximately 60% of the third priority items. In light of the fact that the 26 branches receiving materials under this project serve the vast majority of the Detroit Associated Libraries service area, the benefits of the increased reference capabilities resulting from the project will be broadly evident.

The Flint Public Library purchased books that could not be afforded from the regular budget. Books were bought for the main library in each of the three main circulating departments-General Reading, Business and Industry, and Art, Music and Drama. These books will be circulated to other libraries not able to purchase these materials because of costs.

The Grand Rapids Public Library purchased (microfiche) periodicals. All periodicals purchased by the library are made available to all libraries in the Lakeland Library Cooperative. The Grand Rapids Area Union List of Serials is (GRAULS) is given to each library. It carries a complete index of our periodicals collection.
We felt that because our periodicals collection is very heavily used by area libraries, this would be one of the best uses for the LSCA Grant money. The regional area is very much aware of the resources available to them here at the Grand Rapids Public Library. We have made it our responsibility to make the periodicals collection available to anyone in the Lakeland Library Cooperative area.

The Lansing Public Library purchased books in the following areas:

Large print
Spanish
A.B.E. - books for the adult who is learning to read
Work World- books about occupations, resume writing, Civil Service Tests, etc.
Fiction - multi-ethnic books by minority authors
Books about Women
Senior Citizen Books - about aged, history, sociology, etc.

Above subjects were chosen to help improve collection with announcements made to Coop librarians about the grant and the areas in which materials were purchased. Approximately 800 interlibrary loans per month for the Coop are made and these books helped with that service.

The Livonia Public Library utilized the grant for library books and library materials to better serve the membership of the Wayne Oakland Library Federation Cooperative.
For faster access to current periodicals, two ROM Readers for the Magazine Index were provided for the Alfred Noble and Carl Sandburg Branch libraries. Two loose-leaf services, "Hot Topics"and "Product Evaluations" were provided for walk in and print-out interloan service.
We were able to update the U.S. Code and the McGraw Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology. Science is another subject area where we were able to expand and up-date our collection through these funds. Concentration on books dealing with new forms of energy was considered another necessary purchase because of public demand.
All materials are made available to the community and cooperative area through walk-in reference, circulation and daily cooperative interloan.

STATE: MINNESOTA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$45,299.00	79-7	3,954,000	$7,384.00		
FY'80	45,241.00	80-1	3,954,000	7,384.00		
FY'81(EST)	45,360.00	81-1	4,024,000	7,384.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
644,361	16.3	1,871,613		
617,139	15.3			
1) Minneapolis			1) Metropolitan Library Service Agency(MELSA)	
2) St. Paul			2) Seven Counties(MELSA)	

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: Minneapolis and St. Paul both participate in MELSA, the regional public library system for the seven-county metropolitan area. Under the MELSA program, there is recriprocal borrowing of most library materials, an interlibrary loan network and coordinated reference service. The seven county libraries participating with the two city libraries in MELSA all were established after the city libraries were established. As a consequence, the collections of the city libraries are more retrospective. Cross-over data and interlibrary loan data collected by MELSA suggests that the collections of the two city libraries are used for interlibrary loan and reciprocal borrowing when more retrospective materials are needed.
This project was designed to strengthen the collections of the Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center and the St. Paul Public Library through preservation of deteriorating items and purchase of additional materials.

FY'80: This project is designed to strengthen the collections of the Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center and the St. Paul Public Library. Specific objectives for FY'80 were to continues efforts to preserve deteriorating items which may be unique holdings of the metropolitan public library and (2 to purchase additional materials in specific subject fields of high demand so taht the metropolitan public library is able to better serve as a region-wide resource center.
The Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center used the funds for binding and preservation of 84 volumes of unique journals as well as treatment and preservation of 40 maps. The St. Paul Public Library used the funds to complete its indexing of the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: MISSISSIPPI

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$27,094.00	XIII	2,365,000	$2,168.00		
FY'80	27,122.00	VI	2,365,000	3,310.00		
FY'81(EST)	27,155.00	VI	2,409,000	3,500.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
188,205 190,791	8.0 7.9	440,900		

1)Jackson

1)Seven county Central Mississippi Planning and Development District.

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: In order to improve acces to government and statistical information, the Jackson Metropolitan Library System purchased indexes and documents through the Congressional Information Service(CIS) and the American Statistics Index (ASI).A one-day workshop on their use was conducted in which all area librarians were invited.

FY'80: Continuation of project commenced in FY'79. A meeting was held about the ASI and CIS indexes and how they were to be used. Librarians from the MLC, the Jackson Metropolitan Library System and others who were in the surrounding area participated.
The Reference Department has used this material to fill informational requests from public libraries all over the State.

FY'81: The indexes are available and they are used by researchers. However, since there is no full depository library in the service area, full access to government and statistical information has been handicapped. A recent workshop, given by CIS personnel and attended by approximately sixty librarians, will make the service area more aware of the indexes and hopefully result in an increase in users.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 19.. ,981

STATE: MISSOURI

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$54,842.00	3	4,787,000	$54,812.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	54,812.00	3	4,787,000	55,000.00		
FY'81(EST)	54,637.00	4-MURLS	4,847,000	55,000.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
1,219,219	25.5	State & Reg.	Yes	
1,216,780	25.1			
1) St. Louis				1)State & seven immediate Counties
2) Kansas City				2)State & eight Counties including two in Kansas
3) Springfield				3)State & 21 Counties
4) Independence				4)State & six Counties including two in Kansas

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: The St. Louis Public Library has been and continues to be an active participant in the State Interlibrary Loan Network and has generously shared its resources with other libraries in the State of Missouri. Funds were used to purchase materials, staff and equipment.
The Kansas City Public Library used their allocation to strengthen the resource collection with particular attention given to the purchase of more expensive titles needed for the central collection used to support the entire library system, as well as the interlibrary loan system.
The Springfield Public Library purchased materials to expand and develop their collection in the area of alternative energy forms, stamp collecting, stocks, investments, securities, holiday folklore, photography, surveying, names (history and meaning of), resumes, witchcraft and the occult, etc.
The Independence Public Library expended their funds for the purchase of reference and research materials which will enhance and improve the ability of the Mid-Continent Public Library to serve its own clientele and the interlibrary loan needs of other libraries in the State.

MISSOURI (CONTINUED)

FY'80 CARRYOVER: As was noted in the discussion of the major resource grants, the State of Missouri continued its long-standing project of allocating funds to the five largest public libraries in the state, four of which are eligible for MURL funding. Funds allocated as MURL money were used in the same way as funds allocated in each of the major resource grants.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: NEBRASKA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$17,780.00	79.8	1,552,000	$24,000.00		
FY'80	17,676.00	80.7	1,552,000	24,000.00		
FY'81(EST)	17,686.00	81.7	1,569,000	15,849.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
535,047	34.5	State & Reg.	Yes	
534,658	34.1			
1) Omaha				1) State and regional
2) Lincoln				2) State and regional

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: The Commission contracted with Omaha and Lincoln to serve as State Resource Center. The libraries agreed to: provide identified library services to the state including reference, bibliographic research, and inter-library loan services to the citizens of Nebraska as requested through libraries through the Nebraska Information Network; provide immediate to 24 hour service on specified materials, as may be referred and requested through the Nebraska Information Network; develop special collections and resources and/or services as determined and agreed to by the Commission and the library.
Omaha Public Library received approximately 1000 requests of which they were able to answer 63%. Lincoln City Libraries received 2,600 requests for materials and information of which they were able to supply 78%. In addition, Omaha Public Library agreed to extend specialized services in the metropolitan area to those individuals or groups who are unable to avail themselves of library services by conventional means because of a physical handicap, age or who are homebound or in nursing homes. During FY'79, Omaha employed a part time outreach coordinator to work with specialized services for these individuals and groups. The coordinator also worked closely with the Nebraska Library for the Blind and Physically handicapped.

FY'80: Continuation of services described in FY'79 with Omaha and Lincoln Public Libraries. Omaha received 1329 requests of which they were able to answer 80%. Lincoln City Libraries received 3,245 requests for materials and information of which they were able to supply 75%.
Omaha used the funds to set up and operate on-line computer search facilities. A Texas Instrument Model 745 Terminal was ordered, training arranged, access to various data bases negotiated, and funds designated to finance the first phase of search activities.

Lincoln used the funds to finance temporary staff to add the library's serial holdings to the State Union List of Serial Titles and to cover the costs related to installation and start-up of OCLC computer service.

FY'81: During FY'81 Lincoln City Libraries received requests for 4,260 items and were able to answer 61% of these requests; Omaha Public Library received 1,922 requests and were able to answer 62% of these requests.

In special programs also agreed to between the libraries and the Commission, the Omaha Public Library agreed to establish an automated on-line reference service. In return the Commission provided search equipment, training at the Bibliographical Center for Research, access fees to the data bases and funds for actual searches. While there has been a delay in getting the program implemented, the anticipated benefits from the reference service are extensive to the State of Nebraska.

Lincoln received funds for two projects described under FY'80 activities. The first was to assist the Library in preparing its periodicals for inclusion into the Nebraska Union List of Serial Titles (NEULIST). The second project was the installation and implementation of OCLC cataloging facilities and membership in NEBASE. The Commission agreed to provide the terminal, profile, training and start-up expenses. Omaha Public Library had already agreed to become part of NEBASE; with the inclusion of Lincoln City, the largest public libraries in the State have become members of the network facility.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: NEVADA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$7,022.00	5-MURL	613,000	$10,000.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	7,241.00	5	613,000	10,000.00		
FY'81(EST)	7,507.00	5	666,000	20,000.00		

'CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
153,553	25.0	Statewide	Regional	
168,932	25.4			
1)Las Vegas			1) Regional	

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: Funds were spent to purchase books to improve the library's collection of occupational materials: vocational guidance, job finding skills, work skills, and promotional examinations. Occupational materials were targeted as being a most socially useful subject area for the urban populations served by the library district. Usage of these materials will be tracked in the future, as a sequentially numbered set of bar encoded labels was set aside for the processing of the materials. The automated circulation system will be able to keep track of the circulation of these materials. Each of the items is designated as having been purchased under this grant through a special bookplate. The collection was well publicized through local and library media.

FY'80: Las Vegas is the only urban area in Nevada which qualifies under this program, and it is served by contract by the Clark County Library District. CCLD provides several services to other libraries in its region and this grant was made to allow it to improve the delivery of in-print titles which have been requested by patrons in the region. The objective is to supply such requests within two months of receipt. So far, this objective hasn't been met, but the "old holds" list is diminishing as additional copies of popular titles are purchased.

FY'81: Same narrative as FY'80.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: NEW JERSEY

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$84,078.00	9 (8)	7,339,000	$9,501.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	83,410.00	8	7,339,000	9,501.00		
FY'81(EST)	82,469.00	8	7,316,000	9,501.00		

CITIES OVER POPULATION	100,000 PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
829,244	11.3	4,273,098		
788,464	10.8			

1)Newark

2)Jersey City

3)Paterson

4)Elizabeth

1)Northern New Jersey Metropolitan Region encompassing seven counties and 167 public libraries

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: Services provided by the Newark Public Library included interlibrary loan, telephone and in-building reference, photocopy services, delivery of interloan materials, circulation of bulk loan foreign language volumes, and consulting services in specialized subject areas. The Newark Public Library made available bulk loans of approximately 25 adult books in selected foreign languages for a three months period to all public libraries in New Jersey. The entire grant was spent in purchasing books and materials in foreign languages. The program was heavily publicized, and samples of news releases and brochures are attached. Statistics showing the number of loans in the laguages were also compiled.

FY'80 CARRYOVER: Same narrative as FY'79.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: NEW MEXICO

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$13,426.00	7	1,172,000	$13,426.00		
FY'80	13,595.00	7	1,172,000	13,595.00		
FY'81(EST)	13,696.00	7	1,215,000	13,695.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
284,627	24.3	1,016,000		
295,150	24.3			
1) Albuquerque			1)Statewide	

ACTIVITIES: FY'80: A statewide Popular Periodicals Access Center at the Main Library of the Albuquerque Public was established for the purpose of making these materials more readily and easily accessible to citizens of New Mexico.
The bulk of the funds were used purchase backfiles of popular periodicals in microform, as well as to acquire expanded indexing capabilities in order to enhance the ability of the Library to provide periodical-related reference services to the citizens of New Mexico. The remaining grant funds were used to purchase appropriate hardware and software for microform storage and printing.

FY'81: Although there was an increase in interlibrary loan of periodicals on a state-wide basis during this year, no major demand has been made on the service to date. During the 4-month evaluation sample 88 requests were received. 31% of these requests were filled. 37% of the requests could not be filled since they were for items not owned by the system. 10% of the requests had incorrect citations. 5% could not be filled because of missing items. 12% of the requests were not filled because of the nature of the requests. From this information, it appears that an updated list of materials available through the project should be completed and distributed to libraries. Additional reinforcement of the need for correct citations is also necessary.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: NEW YORK

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$206,822.00	79-301-308	18,053,000	$206,822.00		
FY'80	203,833.00	80-201-208	18,053,000	206,822.00		
FY'81(EST)	200,040.00	1-B-MURL	17,746,000	206,822.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
8,567,890	47.5	8,567,890		
8,236,477	46.4			

1)Albany

2)Brooklyn

3)Buffao & Erie County P.L.

4)The New York Public Library

5)Syracuse,Onondaga County P.L.

6)Queens Borough P.L.

7)Rochester

8)Yonkers

1)Upper Hudson Library Federation System area and Capital District 3R's region.
2)Brooklyn, and the other boroughs of New York City as well as the New York Metropolitan Reference and Research Library Agency, Inc. Region.
3)Buffalo, Erie County and Western New York Library Resources Council Region.
4)Manhattan, Bronx, Staten Island as well as other boroughs of N.Y. City and N.Y. Metropolitan Reference and Research Library Agency, Inc., Region.
5)Syracuse, Onondaga County & Central New York Library Resources Council region.
6)Queens & other boroughs of N.Y. City as well as the N.Y. Metropolitan Reference & Research Library Agency, Inc.
7)Rochester, Monroe County, the Pioneer Library System area and Rochester Regional Research Library Council Region.
8)Yonkers, Westchester County and METRO 3r's Region.

NEW YORK (CONTINUED)

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: Albany ($2,068.00) used funds for replacement of lost materials in two subject areas: black history and in the areas of home repairs, conservation and preservation. Both of these areas are relevant to the needs of the inner city urban community.
Brooklyn ($59,380.00) purchased reference materials for the Central Library to replace missing or worn reference materials.
Buffalo ($10,341.00) used funds for the purchase of reference books.
The New York Public Library ($73,773.00) used the funds in the following ways: to enrich and improve access to the collections of three major units, all of which provide system-wide services: Donnell Library Center, General Library of the Performing Arts at Lincoln Center and the Mid-Manhattan Library. A major portion of the grant was allocated to the above three libraries to purchase books and periodicals to broaden collections of specialized materials and enable users to find items not generally available in regular branch libraries. Other projects funded partially were Periodicals in the Mid-Manhattan Library publication, regular staff in Cataloging Office working overtime to help reduce backlog of 16mm films, musical scores and foreign language materials, and partial funding of a bilingual Community Liaison Assistant to prepare bilingual annotations for the next edition of the Directory of Community Services.
Syracuse ($4,136.00) used their funds to purchase 16mm films to supplement current holdings. Social issues and energy were the themes on which selections were made.
Queens Borough ($46,784) purchased specialized back runs of dissertations, newspapers, and dictionary catalogs to strengthen its art history collection. A major portion of the grant purchased a 1,887 roll backfile of the New York Daily News in response to heavy local and Long Island demand for such research materials.
Rochester ($6,204.00) purchased materials to develop the collection of health science materials in the Science and Technology Division.
Yonkers ($4,136.00) used their funds to purchase specialized materials including the fields of finance, management, engineering, construction, technology, electronics.

FY'80: Albany ($2,068) continued to replace lost books in black history subject areas and in the areas of home repairs, conservation and preservation.
Brooklyn Public Library ($59,380) used their funds to strengthen the collection of the Central Library. The following items were purchased:

1-year subscription to microfilmed Magazine Index	$1,218
Brooklyn Collection paper negatives and positives from 700 glass negatives of historic importance	$10,500
Russian language books for the large recent immigrant group	10,000
Reference books for Central Library	
Subject divisions:	
Language and Literature and General Reference	9,262
Art and Music	7,135
History, Biography, and Religion	7,135

Science and Industry	$7,135
Social Science	7,135

Buffalo($10,341) used their funds to buy reference books. Special emphasis was placed on books for general information/history where the telephone reference service is located. Other LSCA programs, such as the Adult Independent Learner and Job Information Center also benefited from these funds.

The New York Public Library ($73,773) purchased books, periodicals in microform, recordings, filmstrips, printed music, books in foreign languages and 16mm films specially prepared for the hearing impaired. These materials are in the specialized subject collections of the Mid-Manhattan Library, General Library of the Performing Arts at Lincoln Center and units of the Donnell Library Center which offer system-wide, central library services to residents of the metropolitan New York City area and neighboring communities.

Syracuse ($4,136) used the funds to purchase circulating and reference materials and 16mm films dealing with a wide range of individual and team sports. Collection was featured at the Central Library in support of a series of library and community programs scheduled Fall, 1980 and running through Summer 1981 in connection with the National Sports Festival--a mini-Olympics--scheduled to be held in Syracuse, July 1981.

Queens Borough ($46,784) used funds to continue the conversion of the entire New York Herald Tribune Morgue into micro-form . The method of filming was to employ standard 5" x 8" microfiche which were generated from 35mm microfilm. When completed, the file will be made available in duplicate to any library or other research institution which will subscribe the cost of duplication from the master negative.

Rochester ($6,204) used two-thirds of the grant for the purchase of books. The remainder was used on processing the materials purchased. In most areas, a considerable amount of local funds were also allocated to collection development in these particular subjects:

Art History	$500
Business	750
Handicapped Children	575
Military History	750
Asian Languages	1,000
Electronics Industry	500
Processing of Materials	2,040

Yonkers (4,136) serves as a contract library with the Westchester Library System to provide services to all residents of Westchester County. Special emphasis is placed on providing materials not owned by other public libraries in the County. The following materials/services were purchased:

Dun & Bradstreet Account Identification Service
Phonefiche
Stock, bond and over the counter market quotation on-line service.

FY'81: Albany ($2,068) continued to replace titles that have been lost or worn out.
Brooklyn ($59,380) purchased the following materials:

$1,100	for the Education Information Center for the World Book on tape and machine to play it for use by the blind.
3,100	for the Art and Music Division for scores and parts for 10 operas.
5,000	for Foreign Languages to complete its Haitian collection and build collection in Gaelic and Vietnamese.
7,250	for 58 years of the Patent Gazette on microfilm.
$42,930	divided among the five subject area divisions; $8,586 for material that has been beyond their budgets.

Buffalo ($10,341) purchased 876 volumes to 1) strengthen the general reference/resource collections in the several subject departments; 2) update some of the telephone reference materials in the subject departments in order to provide current information; 3) update and replenish materials in the Job Information Center and the Adult Independent Learner collections; and 4) strengthen the foreign fiction collection in the Fiction Department.
New York Public Library ($73,773) used the funds to provide much needed additional book and non-book materials for the specialized subject collections of the Mid-Manhattan Library, General Library of the Performing Arts at Lincoln Center and units of the Donnell Library Center offering system-wide, central library services to residents of metropolitan New York and nearby communities. 2) for staff support for ordering, cataloging and preparation of materials; continuation of full-time Librarian and half-time Clerk for the Learner's Advisory/Job Information Center Services at Mid-Manhattan Library and 3) to acquire special file folders to house the materials of Picture Collection vertically rather than horizontally when that unit moves into new quarters at Mid-Manhattan Library.
Syracuse ($4,136) purchased a variety of individual plays, plays in collections and important works of criticism and interpretation. Materials are heavily used by amateur and professional theatre groups, including teachers and students from school, college and university drama departments.
Queens Borough ($46,784) continued the preservation of the "dead file" portion of the N.Y. Herald Tribune morgue by reducing the material contained in it to microform. The microfiche received are of excellent quality and resolution. The files are now available for public use.
Rochester ($6,204) used the funds to improve the scope and depth of the 13 subject collections of the Library and thus make it possible to provide better telephone and in-person reference service to patrons of the 80 public libraries in the Pioneer Library System.
Yonkers ($4,136) used the funds to strengthen the reference collection of the Getty Square Branch Library in the specialized fields of technology, engineering, construction, finance and business. This Branch is located in the heart of the central business district and serves the information needs of the business and professional people who work in the area.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: NORTH CAROLINA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$62,574.00	15	5,462,000	$30,000.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	62,689.00	15	5,462,000	30,000.00		
FY'81(EST)	62,798.00	15	5,571,000	30,000.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
818,490	15.0	5,082,059		
846,845	15.2			
1)Charlotte			1)Charlotte-Mecklenburg County & Statewide	
2)Greensboro			2)Greensboro Public Library & Statewide	
3)Winston-Salem			3)Forsythe County Public Library & Statewide	
4)Raleigh			4)Wake County Dept. of Libraries & Statewide	
5)Durham			5)Durham County Library & Statewide	

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: Subgrants of $6,000.00 each were awarded to the five libraries with the funds used primarily to purchase books in the following areas:

(1) heavily used collections such as business, science, applied science, self-help books and adult education books;
(2) books borrowed on interlibrary loan one or more times;
(3) replacement copies of titles requested by other libraries on interlibrary loan.

Perhaps because this was the first year of the grants, libraries were not able to reach the project's goals which were to increase their interlibrary loan to other libraries by 25% and to reduce by 10% the number of requested titles, returned to individuals, marked "No location." The MURLS grants are certainly useful and have been conscientiously expended this past year. It is expected that both the impact and its measurability will increase in future years.

FY'80 CARRYOVER: Subgrants of $6,000 each were awarded to the five libraries. Following is a summary of each library's use of the funds:

	Book Titles Purchased
Charlotte purchased replacement copies of books no longer available in its collection as reflected in interlibrary loan requests, both from patrons and from other libraries.	568
Durham purchased replacement copies of significant non-fiction titles which were found to be missing at inventory and which were considered likely targets for inter-library loan requests.	475
Greensboro strengthened its collection of business books covering a range of subject fields of general interest.	102
Raleigh spent 50% of its grant on fiction, generally in the areas of foreign authors in translation and fiction by women authors. The 50% going to non-fiction was targeted to specific titles which had previously been borrowed on interlibrary loan.	550
Winston-Salem purchased 21 16mm films. The library's film collection is heavily used by other public libraries in the same Council of Government region as Forsyth County. Last year, Forsyth loaned 352 films to those libraries; the films were viewed by 44,981 people.	

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: OHIO

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$122,469.00	I-15-A-F-79	10,690,000	$122,469.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	121,581.00	I-15-80	10,690,000	122,469.00		61,234.00
FY'81	120,975.00	I-15-81	10,732,000	122,469.00		65,944.00

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
2,617,113	24.5	5,961,780		
2,432,219	22.7			
1)Cleveland				1) Cuyahoga County
2)Columbus				2) Franklin County
3)Cincinnati				3) Hamilton County
4)Toledo				4) Lucas County
5)Akron				5) Summit County
6)Dayton				6) Montgomery County
7)Youngstown				7) Mahoning County
8)Canton				8) Stark County

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: Akron-Summit County Library used their funds to determine how microform indexes and on-line data bases could improve and expand reference resources to meet demands for information from citizens of the County. Project tested cost effectiveness of on-line reference service, and the effect of microform and on-line formats on periodical acquisitions and inter-library loans and provided data comparing available information for three formats-print, microform and on-line: the incidence of use for each format, circumstances dictating consideration of each format, and reference value of each format. ($11,696.00)

Cincinati contracted with OCLC for rental and installation of equipment for two computer searching systems: New York Times Information Bank and Bibliographic Retrieval Services. A slow speed printer terminal operating at 30 characters per second over local telephone lines (no long distance charges) was also contracted. The staff of Government and Business Department were trained to conduct searches through the data bases. It is expected that the systems will be utilized 34 hours per month for 136 fifteen minute searches, with the library paying for the first 10 minutes and the patron paying the rest. A public relations campaign was planned and implemented to inform the public of the availability of these services. ($19,203.00)

Cleveland increased the availability of its local history picture collections of 19th and 20th century photographs of Cleveland and Ohio by a program of production and preservation of the materials.A contract was signed with the New England Document Conservation Center for the reproduction and preservation of the materials. The Standiford and Edmondson Collection were filmed on 35mm microfilm and the Cleveland and Ohio picture collections were filmed on 35mm slides. ($29,282.00)

The Columbus Public Library developed a circulating collection of local historic images from pictures in books, on postcards and loose photographs in the Columbus and Ohio Division of the Main Library. A machine readable index of the collection was produced and distributed to area libraries, historical societies and school systems in the metropolitan area.($24,947.00)

Dayton used their funds to create a collection of 16mm films for use primarily by area governments, business and industry in training and staff development at all organizational levels.A supplement to the existing film catalog was prepared and sent to all government, business and industry agencies now on the mailing list of the library for "Business Industry Technology Service." ($9,406.00)

Toledo purchased books in the areas of business, fine arts, history, travel, biography, science and technology and social service. The acquisitions increased the library's materials and enabled them to increase their loans to branches and interlibrary loans outside of Lucas County.($17,146.00)

The Canton Public Library expanded its present reference collection to adequately serve the growing culturally and educationally active community of Stark County. The recent move into larger new headquarters and the increased demand on the collection justified the need to expand and update the reference collection. ($4,690.00)

Youngstown purchased 500 large print books. Non-fiction materials were stressed but fiction and juvenile titles were included. A deposit collection of 40-50 titles was placed in one senior citizen housing facility for six months. The results of this experiment will determine if other collections will be placed in senior citizens housing. Appropriate selected titles were also placed in a school for the developmentally disabled children.($6,099.00)

FY'80 CARRYOVER: Canton-Stark County ($4,690) used the funds to expand and improve the services of the Periodical, Business and Technology and Reference Departments by subscribing to two periodical indexes and two newspaper indexing services on microfilm and microfiche. Workshops were held for business people, teachers, students and other special interest groups to familiarize them with the new services.

Cincinnati- Hamilton County ($19,203) used their funds to continue the contract with OHIONET for the provision of two computer data bases--New York Times Information Bank (NYTIB) and Bibliographical Retrieval Services (BRS). Patrons have been very satisfied with this service and the library has found that, as a result, patrons are using other library services to a greater extent. The data gathered from evaluation/surveys indicates most DART searches were first time users of computerized bibliographic searches. 55% of those responding to the survey indicated they had learned about the service through newspaper articles. 84% indicated they would use the service again and 80% replied they would be willing to pay for searches (average costs $5.00 to $20.00)

Cleveland Public Library ($29,282) completed the last phase of the reproduction and preservation of the picture collection of the Cleveland Public Library. Approximately 10,000 pictures were restored and preserved and 25% of the pictures now have negatives.

Columbus-Franklin County ($24,947) purchased circulating books in the subject area of coping skills, how-to-do-it manuals and self-improvement guides by building a core collection.

Dayton-Montgomery County ($9,406) purchased 16mm film for use primarily by area business, industry and government to utilize in training and educating employees at all organizational levels. 44 films were added to the collection with 640 showings to approximately 9,600 individuals. A film guide was compiled and distributed to 460 agencies that participate in the Library's "Business, Industry, Technology Services" (BITS).

Akron-Summit County ($11,696) used their funds to determine how the use of microform and on-line data bases could improve and expand reference services to Summit County users by conducting 450 searches during the project year. Searchers were tained and on-going training for two seasoned searchers occurred.

Youngstown-Mahoning County ($6,099) purchased books in the fields of home repairs and maintenance. Approximately 500 new and duplicate titles were added. The Mahoning Valley is in a dire economic situation following the collapse of the local steel industry and subsequent business closings. By providing how-to-do-it books in these fields, the citizens will be able to have well-maintained housing which will help to uphold the economic base of the area, provide projects for individuals and help maintain a sense of community pride and optimism.

Toledo-Lucas County ($17,146) purchased materials for the Social Sciences, Business, Science-Technology, History-Travel-Biography and the Fine Arts departments. Approximately 1,000 titles were purchased and circulated about 3,500 times.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: OKLAHOMA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$31,734.00	10	2,770,000	$8,060.00		
FY'80	32,021.00	9	2,770,000	8,134.00		
FY'81	32,047.00	7	2,843,000	8,500.00		

CITIES OVER POPULATION	100,000 PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
703,203	25.4	1,000,000(EST)		
701,374	24.7			

1) Oklahoma City

2) Tulsa

1) Metropolitan Library System including parts of Canadian, Cleveland and Pottawatomie Counties into which city limits of Oklahoma City extend.

2) Tulsa City-County Library including parts of Osage and Wagoner Counties into which city limits of Tulsa, Skiatook, and Broken Arrow extend.

ACTIVITIES: FY '79: $4,030.00 each were given to the Metropolitan Library System and the Tulsa City-County Library, Oklahoma's two major urban resource libraries.
Objectives of the project were to provide increased access to materials and services for citizens within each metropolitan area, especially those outside the tax base, and to provide much needed resources to the target group.

FY'80: Same narrative as FY'79

FY'81: Same narrative as FYs '79 & '80

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: OREGON

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$26,648.00	79-61	2,326,000	$4,000.00		
FY'80	27,110.00	I-80-7	2,326,000	4,500.00		
FY'81 (EST)	27,640.00	81-6	2,452,000	6,000.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
379,826	16.3	2,091,385		
467,326	19.1			
1) Portland				1) Multnomah County and State
2) Eugene				2) Eugene Public Library and State

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: This project provides Multnomah County Library materials to public libraries in Oregon through procedures established with Oregon State Library. Multnomah County Library is the state's largest public library and and has the strongest collection to provide support to the other public libraries of the state. This Project makes the Multnomah County Library more available to libraries but the accomplishments are not readily measurable. The funding is small and the request loans could be enormous. Currently, requests must be made blindly since there is no union catalog in the state. This causes the library staff to handle many requests which cannot be filled by Multnomah County Library.
NOTE: Eugene Public Library entered program in FY 1981.

FY'80: Multnomah County Library, which serves the City of Portland, the largest public library in the state and a major library resource to the state. MCL was paid its percentage share of the MURL funds to provide interlibrary loan of its materials to libraries within Oregon upon request by the State Library. The amount granted is small in relation to the value of the collection and the demand upon its services. Not measured are the numerous individual requests from area residents who do not pay the local taxes supporting the MCL. This places a drain on the library which is not properly reimbursed for the services it provides to these people.

FY'81: Not available on 9-1-'82.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 19..-1981

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$135,208.00	XVI	11,802,000	$124,910.00		
FY'80	134,085.00	XVI	11,802,000	135,206.00		
FY'81	132,597.00	XVI	11,763,000	135,206.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
2,478,158	21.0	11,980,860		
2,411,781	20.5			
1) Philadelphia				1) Statewide
2) Pittsburgh				2) Statewide
3) Erie				3) Statewide
4) Allentown				4) Statewide

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: MURLS funds were used by Philadelphia ($75,989.00), Pittsburgh ($44,494.00) and Allentown ($4,427.00) for the purchase of library materials. Erie County Library did not receive its grant because of unresolved problems with the U.S. Office of Civil Rights.

FY'80: The four libraries involved purchased materials in their individual areas of collection building responsibilities. Philadelphia ($75,989), Pittsburgh ($44,494), Allentown ($4,427) and Erie ($10,295).

FY'81: The MURLs money was distributed as follows: Philadelphia ($75,989), Pittsburgh ($44,494), Erie ($10,296), and Allentown ($4,427). The libraries are using the funds to purchase library materials which will be available to any resident of the State.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: RHODE ISLAND

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$10,723.00	7 & 2	936,000	$5,362.00		
FY'80	10,651.00	2	936,000	6,500.00		
FY'81	10,506.00	2	932,000	7,000.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
164,989	17.6	939,420	Yes	
157,222	16.9			
1) Providence				1) Statewide

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 : A grant was provided to the Providence Public Library to purchase Russian, Laotian and Cambodian materials.

FY'80 : A grant was made to the Providence Public Library to strengthen its information services that it provides to the residents of the State.

FY'81 : A grant was made to the Providence Public Library to strengthen the information services of its Art and Music Department, Periodical Department and Reader's Advisory Department.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: SOUTH CAROLINA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$32,582.00	IIIC	2,844,000	$5,000.00		
FY'80	32,714.00	IIIC	2,844,000	5,000.00		
FY'81	32,712.00	IIIC	2,902,000	5,000.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
112,779	4.0	987,939	YES	
108,216	3.7			
1)Columbia (Richland County)				1)Central Midlands Region, nine counties

FY'79 ACTIVITIES: The objective of this continuing project was to improve the reference resources of six metropolitan libraries which serve as resource centers for surrounding areas. The project supports "Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries", which calls for maintaining strong reference collections in resource centers located within half-day round trips of all South Carolina residents.

In FY'79 the following libraries participated in this project: Charleston, Greenville, and Florence (each receiving $10,000), and Aiken, Richland, and York (each receiving $5,000). Richland received an additional grant of $5,000 as it is designated as a major urban resource library (MURL) under provisions of the Urban Library Amendments to LSCA. Grants were to be used for the purchase of reference materials for the headquarters libraries and could include microforms of reference value. Awards of grant monies were contingent upon library agreements not to reduce local funding for reference materials, to provide access to adult patrons from neighboring counties, and to provide publicity about the grant, acquisitions, and reference services.

Invoices received and informal reports made to the State Library indicated that the Metropolitan Libraries Project was successful in achieving its primary objective of strengthening reference collections. Although some general reference works were purchased, most of the monies were used to buy more specialized materials. Upgrading business reference collections was emphasized; all participating libraries now have some of Standard and Poor's business services.

Attainment of the secondary objective, providing reference service to residents of neighboring counties, is more difficult to assess. Resource center librarians did solicit suggestions for purchase from libraries in

neighboring counties, but there is no evidence to indicate how much usage by out-of-county residents occurred during 1979; this type of statistic, of course, is nearly impossible to obtain.

Publicity efforts of the participating libraries included newspaper articles; radio and a few television public service announcements; booklists and brochures distributed to patrons, community agencies, businesses, chambers of commerce, and libraries in neighboring counties; and library tours.

In general, the FY'79 Metropolitan Libraries Project was successful. It has been clearly demonstrated that the six participating libraries were able, with grant monies, to purchase expensive and/or specialized reference materials which they could not have afforded if dependent solely on local funds. Means of attracting users from outlying counties need to be explored further.

FY'80: The objective of this continuing project was to improve the reference resources of six metropolitan libraries which serve as resource centers for their surrounding areas. The project supports "Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries", which calls for maintaining strong reference collections in resource centers located within half-day round trips of all South Carolina residents.

Invoices received by and project reports made to the State Library indicated that the Metropolitan and Urban Resource Libraries Project was successful in achieving its primary objective of strengthening reference collections. Many fewer general reference works were purchased in FY'80 than in previous years with grant funds; most of the monies were used to buy specialized or technical, expensive materials. Five of the six resource libraries placed major emphasis on up-grading their business collections. Other areas of concentration were medicine, pharmacy, political science, literature, and government. Minor emphasis was placed on purchasing in the areas of law, philosophy, food technology, economics, South Carolina statistical and planning materials, and education.

If LSCA funds for this project were decreased or unavailable, reports indicated that the libraries could absorb zero percent (two responses), "small fraction" (one response), ten percent (one response) and twenty-five percent "at the sacrifice of materials for other subject areas" (one response) of the amount of grant funds into their reference materials budget the first year. Three reported that they would be unable to purchase Dun's Million Dollar and Middle Market Directory in Market Identifiers without grant funds; also listed were microfiche college catalog collection, American Book Prices Current, Standard and Poor's Stock Reports and Corporation Records, American Statistics Index, and many other works necessary to provide adequate reference service in large metropolitan libraries.

Attainment of a secondary objective, providing reference service to residents of neighboring

FY'80: counties, was more difficult to assess. Resource librarians did solicit suggestions for purchase from libraries in neighboring counties, but there is no statistical record of how much usage by out-of-county residents occurred during 1980. Librarians at the six resource centers estimate that 585 persons from neighboring counties use their collections in person each month and 50 telephone calls were received from other libraries in their areas each month.

Publicity efforts of the participating Libraries included newspaper articles; articles in newsletters of business and professional organizations; radio and a few television public service announcements and short programs; booklists and brochures distributed to patrons, community agencies, businesses, chambers of commerce, and libraries in neighboring counties; library tours; and seminars for business and professional people.

The fiscal year 1980 Metropolitan Urban Resource Libraries Project was successful. It has been clearly demonstrated that the six participating libraries were able, with LSCA funds, to purchase expensive specialized reference materials which they would not have afforded if dependent solely on local funds.

FY'81: The objective of this continuing project was to improve the reference resources of six metropolitan libraries which serve as resource centers for their surrounding areas. The project supports "Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries", which calls for maintaining strong reference collections in resource centers located within half-day round trips of all South Carolina residents.

In FY'81 the following libraries participated in this project: Charleston, Greenville, and Florence (each receiving $10,000), and Aiken, Richland, and York (each receiving $5,000). Richland received an additional grant of $5,000 as it is designated as a major urban resource library (MURL) under provisions of the Urban Library Amendments to LSCA. Grants were used for the purchase of specialized reference materials for the headquarters libraries and could include microforms of reference value. Awards of grant monies were contingent upon library agreements not to reduce local funding for reference materials, to provide access to adult patrons from neighboring counties, and to provide publicity about the grants, acquisitions, and reference services.

Five of the six resource libraries placed major emphasis on upgrading their business collections. Other areas of concentration were law, psychology, music, religion, film, theater, science, biography, and Congressional Quarterly publications. Minor emphasis was placed on purchasing in the areas of philosophy, education, and career information.

FY'81 will be the last year for the Metropolitan and Urban Resource Libraries project in its present form. Future projects will only include funds for Richland County Public Library, which

SOUTH CAROLINA (CONTINUED)

FY'81: qualifies as a MURL under the Urban Library Amendments to LSCA. This decision was influenced by it being given a low priority by APLA, the redirection of state plans from ARRC's to a statewide network, anticipated reductions in Federal funds and the intent to use LSCA funds for priority projects having the greatest benefit for all libraries.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: TENNESSEE

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$48,506.00	I-B-3	4,234,000	$16,589.00		
FY'80	48,787.00	I-B-3	4,234,000	16,444.00		
FY'81	48,843.00	I-B-3	4,333,000	16,444.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
1,446,547	34.2			
1,437,207	33.2	3,924,164	YES	
1)Memphis				1)Three(3) library regions in West Tennessee
2)Nashville-Davidson County				2)Three(3) library regions in Middle Tennessee
3)Knoxville				3)Three(3) library regions in Northeast Tennessee
4)Chattanooga				4)Three(3) library regions in Southeast Tennessee

FY'79 ACTIVITIES: LSCA, Title I funds were distributed to four major urban resource libraries (MURL) under this project. These funds supplement Project I-B-1 (ARC) and are used to strengthen the collections of metropolitan libraries for use as regional resources.

Out of 186 non-metropolitan public libraries in Tennessee, 172 used the Area Resource Centers (ARC)services at least once during the year. Capabilities of the Area Resource Centers to locate and supply materials for interlibrary loan and reference to local public libraries in Tennessee have been advanced dramatically during the year by the installation in all four ARCs of computer access terminals connected to the OCLC/ SOLINET bibliographic database; and by the introduction of the SOLINET computerized interlibrary loan system. Each ARC now has immediate access to the list of holdings in the OCLC database. Through the computer terminal, ARCs are able to quickly verify bibliographic information essential to filling requests for interlibrary loan, locate materials, and then to complete the interlibrary loan transaction via the computer terminal.

TENNESSEE (CONTINUED)

FY'80: $4,111 was granted to each MURL to strengthen the collections of metropolitan libraries as regional resources. ARC, Area Resource Center is a continuing program designed to provide improved library service outside metropolitan areas of the state.
176 out of 186 non-metropolitan public libraries in Tennessee used ARC services at least once during the year. Of the ten libraries which did not use ARC in 1980, seven do not have a telephone in the library, nine are open 15 hours per week or less, and all are less than 900 square feet in size. It is difficult for these libraries to provide the quality of library service that requires ARC support.
Current acquisitions of some thirty-five Tennessee libraries are being input to the OCLC data base, and retrospective collections of the state's major resource libraries are being added, providing an extensive on-line catalog of Tennessee holdings upon which the ARCs can draw.
One major activity of FY 1980 was the publication of Handbook for Users of Area Resource Centers, and its distribution to public libraries statewide. The handbook is a guide to the services provided to county libraries by the ARC system. It encourages the librarian in the small public library to increase the scope of materials and information available to his patrons through ARC's access to sources beyond the local county library.

FY'81: The same amount, $4,111 was granted to each of the four MURLs to strengthen the collections of metropolitan libraries as regional resources. Approximately 94% of the non-metropolitan public libraries of Tennessee used the Area Resource Centers (ARC) services at least once during the year. The number of reference questions answered increased by more than 100%.
Capability of the ARCs to locate and supply materials for interlibrary loan and reference to local public libraries in Tennessee was advanced dramatically in 1979 by the installation in all four ARCs of computer access terminals connected to the OCLC/SOLINET bibliographic data base; and by the introduction of the SOLINET computerized interlibrary loan system. Each ARC now has immediate access to the list of holdings in the OCLC data base.
Current acquisitions of 40 Tennessee libraries are being input to the OCLC data base, and retrospective collections of the state's major resource libraries are being added, providing an extensive on-line catalog of Tennessee holdings upon which the ARCs can draw. The State agency is studying the effects of OCLC/SOLINET on ARC and the possible activities of ARC in the evolving statewide network.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: TEXAS

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
					(CARRYOVER)	
FY'79	$144,339.00	12-A	12,599,000	$61,085.00	$259.00	
FY'80	145,565.00	12-A	12,599,000	61,764.00		
FY'81	147,070.00	12	13,047,000	62,358.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
5,351,153	42.5	5,351,153		
5,527,615	42.4			

1)Houston

2)Dallas

3)San Antonio

4)El Paso

5)Fort Worth

6)Austin

7)Corpus Christi

8)Lubbock

9)Amarillo

10)Arlington

11)Garland

12)Beaumont

13)Irving

1-15) Statewide

TEXAS (Continued)

14)Pasadena

15)Waco

FY'79 CARRYOVER ACTIVITIES: Overall, the centralized acquisition of library materials for major urban libraries operated very smoothly.
To be eligible to participate, each of the 15 libraries had to verify that their collection was open for use by nonresidents. Based on the reports received, the following usage by nonresidents occured in State Fiscal Year(SFY) 1980:

Number of library materials circulated:	195,976
Number of library cards issued:	13,820
Number of other usage (e.g. guest registry):	15,524

A total of 2,806 volumes (2,293 titles) were added to these collections under this program. The number of books received by each library ranged from 27 to 646 volumes; the mean was 187; the median and the mode were 146.

Based on requests from four participating libraries, direct grants will be issued to them next year. The remaining 11 will continue to purchase centrally.

FY'80 CARRYOVER: Overall, this program operated very smoothly. Eleven libraries purchased books centrally through the State Library. Four libraries purchased books directly, having received their share of the funds by contract.
To be eligible to participate, each of the 15 libraries had to verify that their collection was open for use by nonresidents. Based on the reports received, the following usage by non-residents occurred in 1981:

Number of library materials circulated:	125,430
Number of library cards issued:	18,527
Number of other usage (e.g., genealogy registry)	42,173

A total of 5,004 volumes (3,605 titles) were purchased under this program. Thus, the average cost per volume was $12.36.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: UTAH

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$14,115.00	V	1,232,000	$2,000.00 (CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	14,436.00	IV	1,232,000	2,000.00		
FY'81	14,846.00	IV	1,317,000	14,000.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
168,667	13.7	Statewide	Yes	
164,379	12.5			
1)Salt Lake City				1) Statewide

FY'79 CARRYOVER & FY'80 ACTIVITIES: The MURL Project has been used to strengthen the collection of the Salt Lake City Public Library, in order to enable it to better support its role in Utah's interlibrary loan network.

The Salt Lake City Public Library agreed to strengthen the Humanities Area as outlined in the original proposal to the Utah State Library Commission.

The MURL program has given the opportunity to share in the LSCA Program for the first time on an on-going basis. Prior to the implementation of this program there has been no systematic method of participation made available for the State's largest municipal library.

FY'80 CARRYOVER & FY'81: Under the MURL project funds were used to purchase books to strengthen the collection of the Salt Lake City Public Library. The SLCPL is currently a net lender in the State's interlibrary loan network and the MURL Project has assisted the library in filling its in the network. All libraries in the State are eligible to benefit from interlibrary loan services rendered throughout the network.

The regional area defined for the MURL project is contiguous with the entire state. The range of population served, therefore, includes all age, ethnic and socioeconomic groups.

The Salt Lake City Public Library strengthened the Humanities Area through the purchase of 655 books.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: VIRGINIA

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$57,878.00	79-11	5,052,000	$20,000(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	57,915.00	80-8	5,052,000	20,000.00		
FY'81	58,357.00	81-7	5,177,000	20,000.00		

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
1,432,158	28.3	2,500,000		
1,340,726	25.9			

1)Norfolk

2)Richmond

3)Virginia Beach

4)Newport News

5)Hampton

6)Portsmouth

7)Alexandria

8)Chesapeake

9)Roanoke

1)Tidewater area with 6 large independent cities with approximately 1/4 of the State's population.

VIRGINIA (CONTINUED)

FY'79 CARRYOVER ACTIVITIES:

A grant was made to the Norfolk Public Library, the only designated MURL in the State. The funds were spent to purchase materials to add to the books and serials collection. This is one of the smallest grants but had one of the most beneficial results of any of the projects. The Norfolk City Council agreed to drop all non-resident's fees. This lead three other cities in the area to also eliminate their fees.
The Tidewater directors' group are investigating other areas of cooperation in the area of material sharing.

FY'80 CARRYOVER:

A grant of $20,000 was made to the Norfolk Public Library, the only designated MURL in the State. The funds were spent to purchase materials, primarily for the adult book collection.
Although this was a small grant, it was beneficial to a large percentage of the state's population. In accepting the grant, the Public Library agreed to drop all non-resident's fees which led to the three other cities in the area eliminating their fees. Since the beginning of the project in 1980, 2,564 non-resident borrowers have registered at the Norfolk Public Library.
The Tidewater directors group continued to investigate other areas of cooperation in the area of material sharing.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: WASHINGTON

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$41,369.00	VI	3,611,000	$9,391.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	41,841.00	VI	3,611,000	9,498.00		
FY'81(EST)	42,756.00	VI	3,793,000	9,498.00		

CITIES OVER POPULATION	100,000 PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
819,958	22.7	819,958		
819,131	21.6			

1)Seattle

2)Spokane

3)Tacoma

1-3) Area is defined by libraries and individual users who, by economic, geographic and/or educational reasons, use the reference and information service of Major Urban Resource Libraries.

FY'79 CARRYOVER ACTIVITIES: Finally M.U.R.L.S. monies were allocated to Seattle Public Library, Spokane Public Library, and Tacoma Public Library.

FY'80 CARRYOVER: Funds were distributed on the prescribed formula basis to Seattle Public Library, Spokane Public Library, and Tacoma Public Library each of which serves as a major resource to libraries throughout the State.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS ..-1981

STATE: WISCONSIN

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$52,814.00	79-90 & 79-92	3,611,000	$9,506.00		
FY'80	52,788.00	79/80-66 & 79/80-68	3,611,000	8,982.00	$524.00	
FY'81	52,788.00	81-90 & 81-92	3,793,000	8,940.00	610.00	

CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
831,575	18.0	1,426,000	Yes	
803,602	17.2			
1) Milwaukee				1) Statewide
2) Madison				2) Not given

FY'79 CARRYOVER: Milwaukee purchased a Multi-Media 1000 King terminal for the public area of the library to enable film booking staff direct access to the booking computer and renewed Dun's Business identification booking terminal. Evaluation indicates it takes less time to book and overall service has been more efficient. Inquiries regarding companies and business are heavy and most are answerable within a 3-minute time period.

Madison joined the Consortium for Public Library Innovation and took part in its project for evaluation of adult services programs. Evaluation indicated Madison participated with the Consortium in the design of a statistical sampling study of library use.

FY'80 CARRYOVER: Milwaukee established a pool collection of large print books to be housed at the Library and used by system libraries and patrons. This was coordinated with Over-60 Services and the project established a rotating network of large print mini-collections with the Milwaukee System. The initial collection contained 1200 titles including 700 purchased from grant funds.

Madison is involved in a patron survey to collect information about the use of the library. The results will be reported in the FY'81 Carryover Report.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

TERRITORY: PUERTO RICO

FISCAL YEAR	EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL STATE POPULATION	MURL EXPENDITURES	STATE EXPENDITURES	LOCAL EXPENDITURES
FY'79	$36,718.00	79-5	3,205,000	$36,718.00(CARRYOVER)		
FY'80	36,431.00	80-4	3,205,000	36,718.00		
FY'81(EST)	36,128.00	81-4	3,366,204	36,718.00		

CITIES OVER POPULATION	100,000 PERCENT	POPULATION SERVED	NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN.	SERVICE AREA
1,307,046	40.8	745,650	Yes	
1,350,106	40.1			

1)San Juan

2)Bayamon

3)Ponce

4)Carolina

5)Caguas

6)Mayaguez

1)The surrounding population of the Educational Region of San Juan includes, the following municipalities: San Juan(149,750),Bayamon(194,550),Carolina(145,840), Catano(30,800), Corozal(32,710),Dorado(24,300), Guaynabo(79,770),Toa Alta(26,560), Toa Baja(61,370).

FY'79 CARRYOVER ACTIVITIES: This project made more Puerto Rican materials available to users in the San Juan metropolitan area by means of the enrichment of the Carnegie Public Library-Puerto Rican Collection through the Interlibrary Loan Services. The following activities were achieved and carried on: 1. 8,223 new books and subscriptions to periodicals were selected and acquired; 2.The circulation of Puerto Rican materials increased to 908 and reference services 2,811; 3. 45 interlibrary loan requests to public libraries; 4. Five meetings were held with the librarian, supervisors, citizens and administrator of San Juan Region.

PUERTO RICO (CONTINUED)

FY'80 CARRYOVER: This is a continuing project to enrich the Carnegie Public Library, San Juan and make the Puerto Rican Collection available through interlibrary loan service to the San Juan Metropolitan Region.

The following major goals were achieved and activities carried on:

1. New materials were selected, purchased and processed for the Collection. A total of 4,437 new titles, and about sixty-three new periodicals and serial publications were purchased and processed.

2. Dissemination of information about the project was done through television, radio, Friends of the Library Committee, meetings, conferences, booklists and etc.

3. Five meetings about the Collection were held for librarians, administrators, school superintendents and the public in general.

4. The circulation of Puerto Rican materials was 1,009 and 875 patrons asked for MURL project services. 426 interlibrary loans were processed and filled.

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Public Library Construction

Fiscal Year 1981

By

Nathan Cohen

In FY 1981, ten projects were funded under the LSCA Title II authority, receiving $1,653,963 in Federal transfer funds (see Figure 1). All of these funds were transferred to the Department of Education from the Appalachian Regional Development Act program.

During the six year period from FY 1976 to FY 1981, when there were no LSCA appropriations, 55 construction projects were administered under the Title II authority, utilizing $10.1 million of transfer funds (see Figure 2). Federal funds for the 55 projects represented 40 percent of the total cost of the projects and State/local funds were 60 percent. Of the 55 projects, 46 were funded from the Appalachian Regional Development Act program in the amount of $8.6 million.

However, a sharp reduction in funding and a change in priorities for the Appalachian program eliminated this source of Federal funds for public library construction after FY 1982.

During the 17-year period that public library construction was administered under LSCA (FY 1965 - FY 1981), 2,081 projects were approved by the States for a total obligation of $695.9 million. The Federal share of the obligation was $199 million, of which $174.5 million was provided by LSCA and $24.4 million from other Federal sources. Approximately $497 million came from State and local sources, representing 71.4 percent of the total. The high level of State and local support testifies to the effectiveness of Federal funds in stimulating matching support.

Other Federal funding programs that currently provide for public library construction include General Revenue Sharing (Title I of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972) and Community Development Block Grants (Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974). Data on actual expenditure levels for libraries for these two programs are not available.

Federal loan assistance for Library construction is available for communities under 20,000 population from the Community Facilities Loans program, administered by the Department of Agriculture. This program has provided for 39 low-interest loans to libraries in the amount of $6.3 million from 1974 to 1981. The program was amended in 1981 to authorize flexible interest rates on loans, to be revised quarterly. The interest rate for the January - March 1983 quarter was 9 3/4 percent.

As community needs for library services change, the relocation of LSCA Title II administered library projects may be necessary. The LSCA Title II program authorizes an indefinite Federal interest in Title II projects. Use of Title II projects are limited to public library services or for projects or programs supported by other Federal grant or assistance agreements. If the Title II project cannot be used for these purposes, the Federal government must be reimbursed for the Federal share of the current market value of the property or for the Federal share of the sale proceeds if the property is sold.

Guidelines for the disposition of LSCA Title II projects were issued in February 1982 in Program Memorandum — OLLT (L-SPLSB) 82-1. The first library to make a refund to the Federal government for the Federal share of a Title II project was the Easttown Township Public Library, Easttown Township, Pennsylvania.

FIGURE 1

PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS ADMINISTERED UNDER THE LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT, TITLE II, WITH APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACT FUNDS, FY 1981

Name and Location of Project	Funding, by Source		
	Federal ARDA	Local/STATE	Total
Brent-Centreville Public Library Brent, Alabama	$ 300,000	$ 100,000	$ 400,000
Leeds Public Library Leeds, Alabama	44,933	11,234	56,167
Lumpkin County Library Dahlonega, Georgia	100,000	459,440	559,440
Douglas County Public Library Douglasville, Georgia	300,000	1,001,592	1,301,592
Clemmons Branch Library Forsyth County Public Library System Clemmons, North Carolina	100,000	527,000	627,000
Charles H. Stone Memorial Library Pilot Mountain, North Carolina	135,000	165,000	300,000
Rutherford County Library Spindale, North Carolina	104,150	160,300	264,450
Carroll County Public Library Hillsville, Virginia	267,400	82,600	350,000
Bath County Branch Rockbridge Regional Library Warm Springs, Virginia	177,480	83,520	261,000
Clay County Public Library Clay, West Virginia	125,000	330,000	455,000
TOTAL	$1,653,963	$2,920,686	$4,574,649

FIGURE 2

TITLE II, CONSTRUCTION, FY 1965 - 1981

Fiscal Year	Number Library Projects Approved	Funding by Source (In Thous.) Federal	Local and State[1/]	Total
1965	363	$ 29,864	$ 62,851	$ 92,715
1966	364	29,778	62,483	92,261
1967	278	24,583	52,107	76,690
1968	284	27,429	66,137	93,566
1969	211	22,257	69,500	91,757
1970	65	5,095	16,989	22,084
1971	114	8,571	34,427	42,998
1972	131	9,533	30,646	40,179
1973	52	2,606	15,360	17,966
1974	99	10,787[2/]	44,570	55,357
1975	65	4,048[3/]	26,776	30,824
Total LSCA	2,026	174,551	481,846	656,397
Appalachia		14,300[4/]		14,300
Subtotal	2,026	$188,851	$481,846	$670,697
1976[5/]	11	1,606	938	2,544
1977[5/]	5	851	3,432	4,283
1978[5/]	13	2,094	1,021	3,115
1979[5/]	9	2,281	2,516	4,797
1980[5/]	7	1,626	4,307	5,933
1981[5/]	10	1,654	2,921	4,575
Subtotal	55	$ 10,112	$ 15,135	$ 25,247
TOTAL	2,081	$198,963	$496,981	$ 695,944

1/ Budgeted amounts as reported by States.
2/ 1973 Appropriation released in FY 1974.
3/ Carryover funds from FY 1973 Appropriation not obligated in FY 1974.
4/ Funds from the Appalachian Regional Development Act that were allocated to LSCA-administered projects are listed separately from LSCA funds. Since projects also included LSCA funds, the number of projects and local/State matching funds for these projects are included above.
5/ Although LSCA Federal funds were not available for projects after FY 1975, all projects for FY 1976-81 were administered under the LSCA administrative authority, but funded from other Federal programs. Of the 55 projects approved since FY 1976, 46 received funds from the Appalachian Regional Development Act program in the amount of $8.6 million.

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Interlibrary Cooperation

Fiscal Year 1981

By

Dorothy Kittel

> "An important aspect of LSCA has been the encouragement of interlibrary cooperation. Title III programs have helped build an active library network which promotes communications, bibliographic access, interlibrary loan, in-service training, and planning. The resulting coordination of library resources helps eliminate expensive duplication of materials and makes the State's library resources available to all South Carolinians." - from the FY 1981 South Carolina LSCA Annual Report.

Funds for Title III were first authorized in FY 1967. Over the fifteen year period, 1967 to 1981, authorizations totaled $267,750,000. The amounts appropriated and made available to the States over the same period totaled $56,537,000 or 27.21% of the amount authorized. With a little more than one quarter of the amount authorized, the States have made tremendous strides toward achieving the objectives enunciated by the Congress when Title III was added to LSCA. The South Carolina quote, above, testifies to this.

The information that follows is based on the FY 1981 Annual Reports from the 50 States, District of Columbia and Outlying Parts. Only those activities supported in whole or in part with Title III funds are included in this report and therefore, the total scope and range of cooperative interlibrary activities in and among the States are not reported.

It should be noted that while matching funds are not required in the Title III programs, seventeen (17) States reported expenditures of $12,583,635 in State and other funds to supplement the Federal funds. Of this amount California reported expenditures of $8,300,000; New York $2,077,391; and Minnesota, $1,096,688. In the other States expenditures ranged from $67,335 by North Dakota to $275,000 by New Mexico.

Fiscal year 1981 marked the year of the largest appropriation for Title III in its 15-year history, $12 million. Not all of this amount was expended in FY 1981; some will be expended in FY 1982 on activities approved by the States in FY 1981.

The States reported expenditures of $8,093,261 from FY 1980 carry-over funds and FY 1981 funds for Title III activities. The table below lists the types of activities reported by the States. However, these activities are rarely discrete projects, but are elements of a larger project, which may itself be

It should be noted that in many projects, especially Statewide projects such as the interlibrary loan and reference networks, and the development of computerized union catalogs and serials lists, public library participation is supported with LSCA Title I funds.

The types of activities supported by Title III as shown below are rarely discrete projects, but are elements of one project which may itself be an element of a more comprehensive activity.

Type of Activity	Number of States Reporting
Interlibrary loan and reference networks	36
Use of computers and automation	28
Computerized union catalogs and serials lists	24
Participation in multistate organizations	20
Automated circulation systems	15
Continuing education for interlibrary cooperation	14
Within State multitype regional system	11
Continuing planning for interlibrary cooperation	10
Access to databases services	9
Preparation of special bibliograhies, directories, etc.	6
Delivery systems	5
Processing centers	3
Other	13

The numbers of different types of libraries participating in activities have become a meaningless measure since some States report "all"; some report only the major participating libraries; and some report the total number of libraries of each type receiving a service. Perhaps more meaningful is the fact, for example, a public library and a community college library have been engaged in a joint acquisition program and that in FY 1980 the educational service center of the school system joined the program. An adequate reporting system for gathering both quantitative and qualitative data about interlibrary cooperative activities has yet to be devised.

Selected Highlights from Reports

(For additional information readers may contact the appropriate State Library Agency.)

Arizona

- Continued building on the concept of the development of the Regional Library Systems for interlibrary loan, and Arizona State University and the University of Arizona as the libraries of last resort. Its interlibrary loan and reference service is the Channeled Arizona Information Network (CHAIN). The Regional Library Systems support such services as in-service training and continuing education, correspondence courses, training in technical processing, acquisitions, and program consultants.

of Alaska locations, on such topics as automation in libraries, map cataloging, interlibrary loan, and government documents. Several audio teleconferences involving the Alaska Advisory Committee for the Washington Library Network and on newspaper indexing were held.

California

Napa City-County Library and Napa Community College, in the second year of their project, reported the following accomplishments:

- Collection development coordination that realized considerable savings in periodical subscriptions.
- New computerized ordering procedures and centralized, coordinated cataloging provided to the college by the county library.
- Daily delivery and materials exchange between libraries.
- Mutual access by public and students to services and collections of both libraries.
- Coordinated planning among both libraries and the overall college program.
- Shared programs, orientation, and public relations activities as well as shared training for staff.

The success of the project can be measured by increased college library use, increased college library budget, the decision of the college to provide a computer terminal to link the college to the holdings information of the public library, the inclusion of the college media center under the supervision of the college librarian, and above all, the continuation by the college of two LSCA funded professional library positions.

Colorado

Supported an effort to have the major research holdings in the State amalgamated into one catalog accessible to all citizens. The Univeristy of Northern Colorado acts as agent for the Colorado Alliance for Research Libraries (CARL), which is made up of the six largest academic libraries and the Denver Public Library. The software for the project, being developed by Dataphase, will be made available to any other publicly supported libraries in the State.

Delaware

Established steering committees in each of its three counties to plan for multitype library cooperation.

- Sussex County focussed on implementing resource sharing among public, school, hospital, technical and community college libraries.
- New Castle County focussed on networking.

- Kent County formed the Central Delaware Consortium and tied the public libraries into the OCLC network.

Florida

Implemented recommendations of a study of the Florida Interlibrary Loan Network (FLIN) that the network's problems be approached through trial use of the OCLC interlibrary loan subsystem. This proved to be both cost-effective and efficient and the decision was made to extend the use of the subsystem. Grants were made to current FLIN member libraries for the purchase of OCLC/SOLINET computer terminals and printers, exclusively for those purposes. Grants also were made to two medium-sized public libraries to assist them to join OCLC through membership in SOLINET, with the understanding that these libraries would become contributing members of FLIN. Two additional libraries were added early in FY 1982.

It is anticipated that the inclusion of medium-sized libraries in FLIN will lessen the time required to fill many requests and reduce the workload now placed on the four public library regional resource centers. Also, membership in OCLC/SOLINET offers these libraries opportunities for participation in regional and national interlibrary cooperative activities. At the same time, Florida gains the advantage of a consistant and statewide system of computerization development.

Illinois

Fourteen of the 18 Regional Library Systems received funds for one staff person to promote cooperative efforts in the system. Among the activities were:

- Production of newsletters (17 systems).
- Union lists of books (3 systems), serials (5 systems), A-V materials (4 systems).
- Production of brochures on such topics as interlibrary loan, reciprocal borrowing, children's reading, cooperation in general (7 systems).
- Continuing education activities on such topics as access for the handicapped, school-public library cooperation, time-management, censorship, basic management for small libraries (all systems).
- Cooperative collection development (4 systems).
- Promotion of reference referral and interlibrary loan (all systems).
- Production of slide-tapes to promote multitype cooperation (2 systems).
- Exhibits and fairs at shopping centers (3 systems). At one of these the system distributed over 5,000 brochures on services for the blind and physically handicapped.
- Surveys of resources for planning for the future (3 systems)

The Illinois State Library and the Illinois State Board of Education jointly produced a manual, School-Public Library cooperation, A Community Planning Process for Illinois. A pilot project was carried out in 4 communities in the Rolling Prairies Library System. Training was provided for a team made up of a public librarian, public library trustee, a school library media specialist, classroom teacher, and school principal. The major current activity is resource sharing.

Indiana

Supported expansion of use of OCLC system by purchasing six additional terminals to be delivered in FY 1982. Purchased word processing equipment to facilitate the efficient production of written communications and for the manipulation of two major files, address and OCLC invoicing files.

Initiated the OCLC automated union list of serials service. Profiled and authorized libraries with holdings reported in the printed union list.

Twenty-seven libraries have contracted through INCOLSA for information retrieval services. Training in the use of the services was provided by two vendors (DIALOG and BRS) and by INCLOSA staff on "Introduction to Online Searching" and "Management of Online Search Services".

Retained James E. Rush Associate, Inc., to prepare a plan for statewide services such as automated circulation, on-line catalogs, and other uses of the data bases. The study recommendations are being used toward further planning.

Iowa

Supported the IOWANET Council, a planning and operating board concerned with statewide aspects of networking. Iowa Net Regions are patterned after the public library regions but include all types of libraries on a voluntary participation basis to develop products and services of common benefits. It is anticipated that the State Library would provide funding incentives and technical inducements to regional and local libraries to strengthen their ability to affiliate. Every library would continue to function within its administrative line of authority.

Kansas

The Kansas Library Network Board was established by the 1981 Kansas Legislature to recommend statewide priorities for interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing.

Provided regional and state COM union catalogs and centralized cataloging through OCLC.

Maine

Continued support of TALIMAINE, the State Library's data base search service, adding a fifth vender, THE SOURCE; the others are DIALOG, SDC, DOE, RECON, and OL Systems (Canada). Queries from librarians from around the State to TALIMAINE accounted for 25% of its business, from businesses, private consultants and legislators accounted for 21%; from State agencies, 12%; for ILL verification,

8%; and for professional development, 8%. Document delivery through TALIMAINE as a back-up to the OCLC ILL subsystem was used to good effect to obtain rare items.

Maryland

Published the 5th edition of the COM Union Catalog with 1,300,000 titles from 13 public and academic libraries. Over 400 copies are now in use in public, academic, school, and special libraries.

Purchased a minicomputer for record keeping of ILL requests received by the Maryland ILL Office, Mini de MILO provides improved management information for network decision making and saves staff time from the highly intensive ILL work.

Massachusetts

Supported cataloging via OCLC of non-print materials in five member libraries of the Worcester Area Cooperating Libraries. Of the 1,868 nonprint items cataloged since January, 1981, 152 required original cataloging.

Supported a contract with RMG Consultants, Inc., Chicago, to develop methods for members of the Central and Western Massachusetts Library Systems to determine the costs of manual circulation systems; to develop methods of analysis of the libraries operations so that librarians will have the information needed by vendors to costs of providing an appropriate automated system; and teach the librarians how to analyze the cost comparisons. As a result of the project, the librarians determined that a single automated system with online and real time capabilities to link and share the material resources (4 million volumes) of both public and academic libraries in the two regions was financially and technically feasible. To arrive at this decision, eleven meetings were held with RMG Consultants and six additional meetings were held without them. Three reports were prepared: Plans for Automated Systems, Requirements Report, and a preliminary Request for Proposal. This project enabled the librarian participants to develop a high level of understanding and technical expertise concerning automation.

Supported a study by the Boston Library Consortium to determine the feasibility of eliminating or consolidating serials subcriptions and holdings. A Use Study Manual has been developed and is being revised as new knowledge is gained during the course of the project.

Michigan

Supported twelve of Michigan's multi-type library regions for planning for resource sharing, developing locator tools, subsidizing delivery systems, and other cooperative activities.

Continued support of the Union List of Selected Serials of Michigan which is distributed to the multitype library regions of cooperation.

Minnesota

Continued providing assistance to MINITEX services such as document delivery,

union lists of serials, and back-up reference services. MINITEX now interfaces with several other state and interstate networks.

The 7 multicounty, multitype library cooperative systems, which in FY 1980 used funds for planning, in FY 1981, engaged in such activities as: developing bibliographic data bases, improved communication among system members, improved delivery systems, staff development and continuing education programs. Each system has a 9 member citizen governing board and a 7 member advisory committee of library professionals.

Mississippi

Continued to serve as a base for an interlibrary loan network by operating an out-going WATS line to link colleges, junior colleges and public libraries. Distributed the first edition of the MS Union Catalog (the second COM Catalog) which contains the nonfiction holdings of the Mississippi Library Commission and processing members via OCLC/SOLINET through December, 1979, and a partial retrospective conversion of the Jackson Metropolitan Library System to all public, college and special libraries in the State.

Sponsored 3 workshops on the Policies and Procedures Manual of the Information Services Department, designed to aid Mississippi libraries in making more efficient use of the reference services offered by the Library Commission.

Missouri

Established the Southeast Missouri Library Network, bringing the total number of networks in the State to seven. All regions of Missouri now have a network organization.

Representatives of more than 30 Missouri libraries have committed themselves and their libraries to the formation and support of a not-for-profit organization that will provide a variety of services to all libraries in the State. The result of three years of intensive effort and study, the Missouri Library Network Corporation will be the means of bringing into being a statewide bibliographic data base which in turn will lead to the development of a statewide system of resource sharing.

New Mexico

Because the State Legislature appropriated $185,000 for first year costs of providing OCLC terminals in the State Library and 14 public libraries for interlibrary loan operation, Title III funds became available for activities at the local level. Grant guidelines were developed, to be approved by the State Advisory Council in FY 1982.

New Jersey

Paid the salary of a full time staff member to coordinate the work of the Education Task Force which is explaining the new long-range plan, Developing State Plan for Library Services, to libraries, citizens, and community agencies.

Continued the New Jersey State Library's membership in the Northeast Documentation Conservation Center for all New Jersey libraries.

Made a grant to Rutgers University to include the periodical holdings of community college libraries in the statewide union list.

New York

Supported five union serials lists projects in the expectation that they would become components in a statewide union list.

Funded three positions in the ILL unit of the State Library to search and retrieve materials. NYSILL provided 4,500 data base searches initiated by 22 public library systems; increased the number of data bases available to 62; conducted 6 training sessions throughout the State for approximately 200 librarians.

System administered projects included:

- School-public library resource sharing
- Interlibrary deliver services
- Production of non-print media union lists

North Dakota

Continued support of the union catalog of books and audiovisual materials for all types of libraries within the State.

Northeast North Dakota school, public, academic and special libraries developed a directory of libraries and special collections of book and audiovisual materials.

Pennsylvania

Surveyed members of the Interlibrary Delivery Service (IDS) to evaluate its services and found 95% overall approval.

Start-up grants for participation in OCLC were made to the Alleghaney County Law Library, which will become a processing center for two other county law libraries. Approximately 6,000 law titles will be entered into OCLC.

Other grants made it possible for local libraries to add such collections as Polish language and Polish-American studies, science and agriculture, and the Pittsburgh School District collections to the OCLC data base.

South Carolina

Continued support of the SOLINET cluster system which enables small libraries to participate in the OCLC interlibrary loan subsystem. All libraries participating in the clusters report that they have received requests through the OCLC/SOLINET ILL subsystem. This indicates that smaller libraries have resources needed by other libraries.

Tennessee

Continued support of retrospective conversion of catalogs of University of Tennessee-Knoxville, Chattanooga Public Library and Memphis State University,

into SOLINET data base. Retrospective conversion is also being undertaken independently by the libraries at Oakridge National Laboratories, Trevecca Nazarene College, Southern Missionary College, University of Tennessee at Martin, and University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. Plans call for the remaining two major resource libraries, the public libraries in Knoxville, and Nashville, to participate in the program in FY 1982.

Texas

Produced a microfiche catalog of U.S. government documents available in the seven depository libraries in the San Antonia area and the depositary collection of the Texas State Library. The author/title/subject catalog contains 65,610 records.

Virginia

Provided a grant to the Library Networking Committee of the Consortium for Continuing Higher Education in Northern Virginia to conduct a training program for paraprofessional library personnel. Topics included: library public relations and publicity, management for librarians, non-book cataloging with AACR II, planning and evaluating library services for children and youth, and intellectual freedom in libraries.

Wyoming

Established with the Wyoming Department of Education, a Continuing Education Recognition System for librarians.

Integrated into the Wyoming library information system the Health Sciences Information Network (HSIN). Two agreements were developed:

- County library systems could join HSIN as basic units and would have access to the network for health science professionals and lay persons.

- The State Library would provide telephone credit card numbers to the HSIN headquarters at the University of Wyoming and to consortia coordinators at community college libraries. The consorita coordinators use the credit cards to call the HSIN for information and documents; the HSIN staff use the card to contact the Regional Library of Medicine located at the University of Nebraska Medical School.